The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Arkansas Constitutional Convention has adjourned to the twentieth day of October.

—The Philadelphia base ball club have expelled Radcliff upon charges of attempting to sell out the game with the Chicagos in August.

—The French Atlantic cable is interrupted between Duxbury and St. Pierre and the lines in Newfoundland are broken east of North Sydney.

—The total loss to the Boston & Albany Railroad by last Monday night's fire at East Albany, N. Y., is $90,000, including buildings, cars and freight.

—Rev. Father J. B. Duffy, C. S. S. R., for twenty-three years pastor of St. Alphonsus church, in New Orleans, died on Tuesday morning at Chattaway, aged forty nine.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has elected W. B. Holloway as President; also the following delegates to the National Board of Trade: Samuel Covington, Benj. Eggleston, George F. Brooks, Seth Evans and James Sibley.

—Commissioner E. D. Craig, of New Orleans, has rendered a decision in the cases against United States Commissioner Frizbee, charged with extortion in office. Frizbie was sent before the United States Court under a bond of five hundred dollars.

—The various departments of the Ohio State Fair are now in working order, and show a very attractive display of cattle, and is said to be the best ever made in Ohio. The show of Jerseys is particularly noticeable. The entries in all departments are much larger than last year.

—The Minnesota State fair opened yesterday with an unusually large number of entries, but with rather a slim attendance and a poor prospect. The abolition of horse racing and other moral measures will, it is thought, have a very unfavorable influence on the financial success of the fair.

—A great temperance camp meeting began in Portland, Me., yesterday. The weather was fine, and a fair attendance. Governor Dingley opened the meeting with a speech of welcome. Among those present are Miss Emma Wilder, President of the Women Temperance Association of Chicago, and Miss Oliver, the Ohio temperance orator.

—The body of a woman, supposed to be Nellie G. Pickering, of Lake, was found late Monday evening, in a brush in the suburb of Omaha, Neb., in an advancen state of decomposition. A package containing morphine was found in a pocket. It is supposed to be a case of suicide. Letters were found in a trunk at a hotel from a sister at Palmyra, N. Y.

—The committees appointed at a mass meeting held in Omaha last week, on behalf of the suffering communities in the western counties of Nebraska whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers, have perfected their arrangements for the reception of subscriptions and donations, which should be addressed to E. B. Chandler, Superintendent. The suffering is reported to be great already, and aid will have to be extended during the entire winter.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE mountains are swarming with Nimrods.

Two well known pugilistic citizens of Rochester had a "set to" one day last week on Water street in that place.

Two hundred rattlesnakes have been killed this summer along the line of the Barclay Railroad, in Bedford county.

BUTLER has a boat as creation for carriage riding and pretty girls. If you don't believe it, come and see.—*Butler Herald.*

IT is stated by those who know all about it that the chestnut crop will be very large this fall judging from present indications.

WILLIAMSPORT is to have a shoemaker's picnic, which is intended for "work" instead of enjoyment. It will probably not be the "last."

IF THE stories told by the Reading *Eagle* are to be believed, many of the fair sex in that city are addicted to the use of opium, belladonna and arsenic.

THE Board of Pardons will hold its next session in Harrisburg on Tuesday, October 6th. A number of important cases will be disposed of at that time.

A BOY in Westmoreland county, while in the mountains blackberrying a few days ago, killed twenty-one rattle snakes and three copperheads, all full grown.

A NEW daily is about to be started at Parker City, to be called the *Parker City Daily*. It ought to be smart, as it will be run by a Needle—G. A. Needle.

SEVERAL former Johnstowners have secured employment at a rolling mill in St. Louis, and write home to their friends that they are getting along very well.

A COUPLE of "sports" in Johnstown ornamented their faces with black eyes and bruised noses the other day and they haven't yet decided who ought to have "her."

IT is expected that within the next ten days the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad will be further extended to a point some twelve miles from its present terminus, Harrisville, Butler county.

WASHINGTON county is no doubt the greatest wool growing county in the United States. The clip for the present year will reach fully over two million pounds selling at a million dollars.

WAYNESBURGERS (Greene county) are jubilant over the prospect of a narrow gauge road between Little Washington and Waynesburg, which will bring the latter within civilization's daylight.

THE question is frequently asked—"Wonder whether those young ladies who visited Cresson for the purpose of indulging in ice cream, and were jammed in a beer saloon, were awfully put out' about it?"

JOSEPH P. BRUBAKER, a white barber who occupied the basement of Hazzard's Printing House, Monongahela City, dropped suddenly dead with heart disease, on Tuesday nigh', Brubaker was a soldier of Col. Sam Black's regiment, and had recently come from Pittsburgh.

THERE are eighty-one postoffices in Allegheny county at this time—seventy-two in Westmoreland; fifty in Armstrong; forty-five in Butler; twenty-three in Cambria; thirty-eight in Clarion; thirty-four in Dauphin; thirty-eight in Fayette; forty-eight in Indiana; twenty-five in Jefferson; twenty-two in Lawrence; and seventy-four in Washington.

THE authorities of the Atlantic and Great Western railway have lately had an inventory taken of their rolling stock. The number of cars found on various divisions of the road is as follows: First division, 264; second, 637; third, 697; fourth, 507. Pit Hole Valley, 13; Franklin branch, 321; S. & A. R. R., 235; Mahoning division, and Niles & New Lisbon, 2,352; C. M. & D., 430. Total, 6,224.

WE would like to know who the neighboring preacher is who was recently making a pastoral visit, and when the lady of the house brought a number of engravings that she had just purchased, intent upon showing them, the cautious pastor wildly exclaimed "You can don't!" and broke through the front door like a streak of lightning. He wasn't going to play Beecher if he knew himself.—*Jeffersonian Tribune.*

ABOUT twenty years ago Mr. Henry Keim of Elk Lick township, Somerset county, raised from four acres of ground enough wheat, after being ground, to make a three bushel bag of flour. Last year he raised from fifteen acres of ground on the same farm 1,005 bushels of oats, being 67 bushels to the acre, and this year, on the same farm, from 5¾ acres, adjoining the first named four acres of ground, he raised 242 bushels of wheat, being 44 bushels to the acre. How is that for high?

LAST Sunday night some person visited the field in which E. q. Nett McCandless' large, black mare was sleeping and cut off both her hind legs. She was found in the morning bleeding to death and was killed to prevent further suffering. This is one of the most cowardly deeds that we have ever heard of being perpetrated in this vicinity, and he whose nature is so perverted that he will vent his spite on another by tormenting a dumb animal, and that too the best servant which the human race has, should have his life taken by his fellow beings.—*Butler Citizen.*

THE Oil City *Derrick* tells of a joke perpetrated upon a Foxburg landlord the other day. He started for Pittsburgh on business, taking a bottle of sustenance carefully wrapped in a newspaper to support him during the voyage to the "Smoky City." Entering the station just before the train came along, he laid the package on a seat and went to purchase a ticket. A gentleman waggish improved the opportunity to slip out the precious bottle and substitute one of ink in its place. The unconscious victim stepped on the cars with his package in due course, never suspecting the change that had been effected. He found out all about it when he unrolled the paper, in the baggage car, whither he had invited a number of acquaintances on the train to come and "take nothin'." That the air was filled with emphatic language at this disappointing result need not be doubted, and the worthy landlord has to set up the drinks every time any person whispers "ink" in his vicinity.

THE Waynesburg *Republican* is moved to remark: There is a class of young men growing up in our midst, in idleness and dissipation, that ought to be sent to the work house before the walls of the penitentiary close around them. Petit larceny, dispoiling and destroying property is of almost nightly occurrence. Stealing whisky from warehouses in the surrounding community, and secreting it near town and then using it to debauch others and fit them for all species of crime is a common thing; trespassing on other people's grounds and stealing garden vegetables, stripping plum trees of their fruit is practiced nightly by these chaps, and occasionally a store is broken into. But to cap the climax three horses in this place are now carrying wounds that were doubtless perpetrated by this same class of thieving, murderous outlaws which infest the town. There is but little doubt but vicious scoundrels are putting their hands in practice on the dumb animals, and that next the life of some human being will pay th forfeit."

FIRST EDITION.

PASTORAL VISITING.

An Old Minister, Twenty-five Years in the Service of God, Illuminates the Subject—The Husband and Children as Well as the Wife Entitled to Devotional Exercises—Pastor Should Call Only When Needed.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

JACKSON, MICH., September, 5, 1874.

A few days ago, while riding on the cars, I read in the *Inter-Ocean* a communication which purported to have emanated from the pen of an "Old Methodist Preacher," on the subject of pastoral visiting. With the most of what was said therein I concur, though I think some of his statements

About Temptations

were stronger than the facts in the case would warrant. This question is brought prominently before the American Christian public just now by the great Brooklyn scandal. Perhaps a review of this question will be generally quite beneficial to both pastors and people. I think it may be stated as a fact, that the Beecher-Tilton scandal is not an outgrowth of the system of pastoral visiting, for Mr. Beecher has never been much of a pastor. His assistant has done that part of the work of Plymouth Church. If Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were too intimate, the same thing might have occurred if the former had been a banker or merchant. For it is a fact that scandals do occur elsewhere than among ministers. Indeed, no class of men is so exempt from such things as the minister. This I will not argue just now.

But to the question. I can speak from an experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the Christian ministry. The demand on the part of the people who compose our churches for so much pastoral visiting is quite unreasonable. It requires an immense amount of time to visit all the members of a church which numbers from 200 to 500 people. The pastoral visiting must be done in any well regulated community in the afternoon, between the hours of 2:30 and 5:30 to 6 o'clock. Thus, for prudential reasons, to meet the demand, there must be from two to four visits a year upon each family or each person. If the pastoral office means anything

It Means Business,

and if a minister centers his powers here his pulpit work will show it. He must be weak in one or the other. A man must be an intellectual giant who can devote his time to the edification of intelligent people through a series of years and at the same time be everywhere present as a pastor. The truth of the matter is, that the pulpit is the minister's throne. The proxy preacher is to be tolerated in the strong, earnest preacher is always beloved and supported, whether he visits much or little. A man can do most effective pastoral visiting when he is in the pulpit dealing out the word of truth and consolation to all. My experience as a pastor is, that when I start out on an afternoon's walk, one half of the calls I make amount to nothing more than ringing the door bell and leaving my card. If generally chosen pleasant afternoons, and parishioners do the same things; so people are often not at home. Again, people have company, or they are otherwise engaged; so that by their actions they seem to say: "I am glad to see you, but I wish you had called at some other time." Afternoon calls amount simply to calling on the wives; the husbands are absent in the stores and shops; the children are at school. Now I am frank to admit that here are the elements of difficulty. There may be no wrong in thought or act; but these conditions have in some cases led to wrong. But I am not of the opinion that ministers have used the privileges given them for good in which to do evil. Statistics show that but few comparatively have fallen through these conditions. A minister of the gospel has just the same rights socially, which society accords to any other well-behaved man. If so, has he any right to go in a social capacity at his will to anybody's house any more than any other man has that right? There is a "code of honor," unwritten though it be, in society which would not allow this

Promiscuous Visiting

by men generally. What right, in all conscience, has a minister, any more than a lawyer or a banker, to trample on this code? But, it is said, he is a pastor, and, as such, has special prerogatives. Then let him go on his round as a pastor, and not as a social visitor. Now, I say it is not even pretended that so-called pastoral visiting means prayers and exhortations in the families—there are exceptions. The pastor's call is rather a friendly call—a visit of recognition—and, in a limited way, it is all right and no one will object to it. But if people insist on pastoral visiting, let preachers go with their bibles and hymn books and rituals, and make the call purely religious. Let the whole family be brought together in solemn religious devotion. At the preaching or prayer service the people, male and female, old and young, have the opportunity of coming into the closest and most sympathetic relations to each other and to the pastor. It is my belief that prayer meetings might be shortened, say one-half, which would give an opportunity for an intellectual change of thought between pastor and people. And this can be done fifty-two times a year, and thus reach every case. The pastor should be just as the physician—visit his parishioners as the latter his patients.

When He is Needed.

He may, and should, call upon strangers, and introduce them to the society. He should know where all of his people live, if possible. He should visit the sick and afflicted. Bereaved mourners. People should learn to send for the minister as they do for the doctor, when his services are desired. There are some rules which a pastor need to adopt for his own safety, as well as the peace of the church. 1. Observe all the rules of well regulated society; return calls and accept invitations as other men do. 2. Never, under any pretext whatever, receive lady visitors in the private "study" in the church at any hour. 3. Never call very often, say once a week, *pastorally*, where there is no sickness, where only some pleasant and beautiful woman resides, however charming her society or eclectic her tastes. It will result in scandal sooner or later, and ought to do so.

In conclusion I will say, that if a Christian man ever will observe the well known rules of general society in his society life, and be the good man strictly—if he will be a pastor in the high, true sense of that word, going forth with a kind heart to speak to the erring gentle words, to encourage the weak, to instruct the ignorant —he will come forth unscathed. He will be as safe in the quiet home as in the open street. We cannot defend the pastoral office as entirely any more than we can with physician and lawyer, but we can have it, as we have them, to callupon in time of need. MINISTER.

A MYSTERIOUS MAN.

Strange Life of a Hermit Near Hyde Park —Twenty-Seven Years in the Suburban Woods—A Second Thoreau.

(From the Reading Eagle.)

In Grew's woods, near Hyde Park, there lives a strange person who has long been known as "The Hermit." But little is known of the man, as he is very reticent on the subject of his life. His name is James Gatley, and he was born in Devonshire, England, in 1801. He is well educated, is accomplished in the arts of drawing and painting and was probably sent to a school at Eton. Twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago he left England. It has been ascertained, however, that he was not to return for twenty-five years. This is a mysterious point in his life which no one can explain. It is said that he fell in love with the daughter of some titled person, was rejected, and that his present seclusion is from that cause; but this may have arisen from his refusal to speak to ladies for several years after he voluntarily shut himself out from society. On arriving at Boston "the hermit" plunged into the forest and built himself a hut under an over-hanging ledge in the Pine Garden woods. Here he supported himself on game, which was then abundant, and devoted much time to the study of ornithology. Finally the advances of civilization led him to seek a more secluded spot, and he purchased a little tract of land, his present position, and built a ten by twelve hut, which has been somewhat enlarged since.

Here this old man has lived all along with his dogs and pets, of which he has had many; and although his time of exile has expired he seems to have no disposition to return to his native land. He has seen the town grow up like magic and houses penetrate his very woods, but still he remains. He has a fine collection of birds and animals, and his fame in the vicinity has been such that he reaps a harvest from their exhibition to the many which seek his door. This strange man evidently has property in England, for he several times received remittances of money through the British Consul, with presents of valuable dogs from the same source. Many ornithologists have visited Mr. Gatley, and it is affirmed that in various works upon the subject his views have been frequently entertained. There is a mysterious something which clouds the life of the hermit. He has excited much attention at different times, and many have evinced a strong desire to learn the story of his life and the cause which has shut him from the world for the last twenty-seven years.

The Coolie Trade.

The British Government Emigration Board have issued their return giving the number and names of the ships employed in the coolie trade between India and China and the British West Indies, the number of laborers who embarked in each, with a list of the births and deaths on the voyages from the 1st of January, 1872, to the end of February of the current year. "Within that time fifty-nine voyages were made from India, and 27,686 coolies sailed from their native land for our western possessions. One hundred and seventy-six births took place among these humble passengers, and 1,162 of them died before reaching their destination. Of the Indians who embarked by far the largest number were bound for British Guiana; 7,209 proceeded to Trinidad, while only 3,910 were destined for Jamaica. A single cargo of laboring emigrants left china, and consisted of 388 individuals, who went to Guiana."

GAMBLING MADE EASY.

Dealers in Marked Cards—A Fearful Trap for Young Men—An Inside View of the Blackleg Business —The "Sleeve Machine"— The "Bug."

(From the New York Mail.)

Invited by a newspaper advertisement, a young friend of ours recently was led to "send for a circular," the contents of which he has no wish to monopolize, and so proposes to share with the readers of the *Evening Mail*. Promising that the document is intended to lend every

Help to Professional Blacklegs,

as also to increase the number of that class by developing the proclivities of unsophisticated youth in that direction, we quote the opening paragraph of the circular:

"E. M. G——, No. —, —— street, New York, manufacturer and dealer in advantage and marked back playing cards, by which you can tell the size and suit by the backs as well as by the faces. Every style of back kept constantly on hand. These cards are an exact imitation of the fair playing cards in common use, and are adapted to bluff or poker, seven-up, forty-fives, euchre, cribbage, casino, loo, and all other games of cards where knowing just what your opponent has in hand would enable you to win. Square and marked cards; cards cut to order for stocking hands for every game; also fare boxes, layouts, and tools, roulette wheels, keno sets, ivory goods, rouge et noir or red and black, roulette, feather and anchor. Over and under seven, eight and ten dice, and faro cloths, and every variety of sporting implements and materials.

"My cards are now issued not only in exact imitation of the square cards of the same pattern in color and style, but also in the material and quality of the board, and are unequaled by anything in the way of marked cards to be obtained in the country. Faro boxes, tools, painted spreads, and all other goods herein advertised are of the very best quality, and parties wishing to get their goods for practical use will do well to favor me with their order. Especially is this true of those wishing to purchase faro tools."

Accompanying the circular is a "Sample Book of Marked Card Patterns," containing some thirty different styles of backs in common use on square-dealing cards, with a page of directions at the end indicating where

The Private Marks

are placed "by which you can tell the size and suit by the back as well as by the faces." For example, No. 1, is "sized near the right corner; suited near left corner." That is, when your opponent holds a card with its back towards you a private mark in the right corner shows what the size of the card is, and a mark in the left corner tells what suit the card is, whether a club, spade, heart, or diamond. This, of course, brings card playing down to a rather fine point, and, to him who is familiar with the marks, makes the cards "advantage cards" in a very literal sense. Returning to the circular, we find it covers somewhat more than one hundred different items, with descriptions in detail and prices affixed to each. These prices, we should say, are considerably higher than honest goods—that is, square-dealing articles—usually sell for. But regnery must always be paid for, in one form or another, and the "profit and large profits" on the implements of cheating naturally expect to be paid a premium for helping young or unitiated thieves to learn.

How to Steal Without Detection.

Nor would it be reasonable in any one to hope to buy a sure means of "advantage" without paying something extra for the satisfaction of knowing just what your opponent has in his hand," which same, of course, "would enable you to win." Let us look over this list of goods for "practical use." First comes a price-list of marked cards, of which any style on the sample book is offered for $125 per pack (or 40 per cent. advance on honest prices). In quantities these cards are sold at $10 per dozen packs, or $85 per gross. It will be seen that the supply is unlimited, and that the traffic bears the mark's having reached wholesale proportions. The inference is natural that one can never be sure, in playing with a stranger, that the cards he produces are not of the kind here described; and common sense here suggests the expediency of waitiness about being led into the temptation of accepting such opportunities of being fleeced. Farther on in the list of goods offered by these swindling dealers are found all the essentials for faro, keno, and similar

Swindling Games,

everything being, of course, gotten up with reference to cheating the over-confident dupe and victim. Then, too, there are "loaded" dice, warranted sure—exact imitation of common (or honest) dice, which alike, 1 or 3 inches high, three low, three square, can be bought for $5. Also, feather or anchor, or mustang dice, ¾ inch—whatever these may be—are offered for $10 per set, which has the appearance of the unsophisticated vision. For $2 you can buy "eight-sided dice tops that you can spin high or low, and force your opponent to spin as you desire." Under the head of "Specialties," the accommodating fiends of the intelligent or professional blackleg offer

A "Sleeve Machine"

for "holding out" or playing extra cards; the most perfect piece of mechanism ever gotten up for its purpose. This article we will not describe nicely, but admits of holding the hands in the most natural position, requires no false movements, and weighs but about four ounces. "This machine," the circular goes on to say, "was manufactured by one of the fiends of the trade, and is guaranteed to be all it is advertised. Price, with full directions for use, $35." Now this, we submit, for a little four-ounce fraud, or rather instructor in fraud, is a pretty high price. Still we must think of the possibilities of "advantage" its use involves, and remembering Ah Sin's success, we may conclude that it is not so unconscionably dear after all. Nevertheless, we beg to disclaim wanting "any in our'n." In the same category of "specialties" should be mentioned "The Bug," a neat contrivance for bidding away an extra card or two, or for playing an extra card—utterly defying detection. This entomological swindling contrivance can be had for only $1. Nor should we overlook the offer of a book called

"How Gamblers Win,"

which, for the small investment of half a dollar, gives a "complete expose of advantage card playing, showing all the different methods of cheating at the various American games of cards."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

An Old Landmark Removed—Eight Skeletons of Soldiers of the War of 1812 Unearthed in the Main Street.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., September 3, 1874.

This has been a most remarkable day in the history of this city, which, by the way, is a not uninteresting spot to the historian. Around the name of Upper Sandusky cluster many legions of the ill-fated Wyandots, the doomed *Lone Lespe*. It was near here that the dusk savage which renders the name of Crawford familiar was enacted. Here it was that Dickens met the genial old Indian agent, (who, by the way, still lives,) and could buy no brandy, over which deprivation he grieved quite pathetically in "American Notes." He would have no cause to complain on that ground now. But to return to the incident which will render this day memorable. For years, the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" reaches not back to the contrary, there has stood in the center of Main street, in the heart of the business portion of the town, a wooden pump. As the town has improved; tall brick blocks have sprung up where the low wooden buildings used to stand, maple trees have been planted and have reached goodly proportions, and still the old cotton-wood has stood unmoved in their center of the street, sure to be the object of remark by every visitor, and certainly the pride of the older citizens. But its time to fall had come, and to day it was laid prostrate. The streets are grading at the present time, and the tree brought too high ground, which had to be lowered to suit the grade, it was feared that the hold of the roots would be so weakened that the tree would be a constant danger to life and property, so last evening the city fathers decided, almost unanimously, that the tree must come down. Of course, this decision caused much regret, and, of course, there are many who think the tree might have been left with safety. The citizens are divided as to the propriety of the transaction, and had a vote been taken, "Are you pleased that the old tree shall die?" I have no doubt there would have been many "no's" placed. But the strangest part of the story remains to be told. In grading, near the tree, bones of human beings had been discovered yesterday, also buttons, tarnished and badly oxidized, yet still bearing very plainly the stamp U. S. To-day, as the tree, which had been dug up, fell, a skull of unusually large proportions was revealed; and after the tree was entirely down the skeleton of a man was found exactly *under* the tree. From the bones which have been found, this man must have been of gigantic purportions—at least six feet nine inches in height. Nails were also found, indicating that he had been buried in a coffin. No such indications were found in the graves of Indians. (This is noted and this conjecture is strengthened by tradition) that this man was an officer, the others private soldiers, and that they were buried here in 1812 or 1813. The town is to be graded and extended so as to make the street where this officer lay, and was evidently planted upon his grave. For sixty years it has kept its trust; for sixty years it has kept its secret; but it has yielded the one and surrendered the other. The tree was of remarkable growth. It could have been of but small size when transplanted in 1813; to day it was measured by Mr. Isaac Berry, a prominent merchant of the town, who informs me that it is eleven feet in circumference; truly a rapid growth for sixty-one years. The skeletons are carefully preserved, and will be buried with all solemnity. It is rumored that they are to be buried in the Court house yard, and a monument erected to the memory of these soldiers of 1812.

Worth a Hundred Dollars.

The following directions, carefully observed, will prevent those cutaneur and osseous abominations known as felon: "As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or lancet."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Interesting Information to Intending Goldhunters.

The Boundaries of the Sioux Reservation.

Who Can and Who Cannot Enter Thereon.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Since the declaration of General Sherman that no one would be allowed to visit the Black Hills country without authority from the Interior Department (meaning its authorized agents), that department has been in receipt of a large number of letters asking permission to go there, and for the benefit of a large class, the following letter is made public:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, September 8, 1874.—SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. referring to associations that are forming for the invasion of that part of the territory embracing the Black Hills, notwithstanding existing treaties with Sioux Indians, and requesting such suggestions for the guidance and benefit of citizens of the Territory as may be considered appropriate by the Department, and in reply would say that by the second article of the treaty between the United States and different tribes of Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, (Statutes, vol. 16, H. 636), "The United States agree that the following district of country, viz: commencing on the east bank of the Missouri river, where the 46th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence along low water mark down said east bank to a point opposite where the northern line of the State of Nebraska strikes the river; thence west across said river and along the northern line of Nebraska to the 104th degree longitude west from Greenwich; thence north on said meridian to a point where the 46th parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning; and in addition thereto all existing reservations on the east bank of said river, shall be and the same is set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians parties to said treaty, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them, and the United States now solemnly pledges itself to permit no person except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents and employes of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in the discharge of the duties enjoined by law shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside in the territory described in this article, or in another part of the same hereafter set apart for the use or occupation of any tribe of said Indians. And henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all claims or right in and to any portion of the United States or Territories except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and except as hereinafter provided."

The foregoing section prescribes who shall be allowed in this Territory to set apart for the Indians, and empowers the States that none others shall be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside therein. The only power to alter this provision is that which made the treaty, that is, that it must be done with the consent of the Indians.

What is known as the late exploring expedition of General Custer, was merely a military reconnoissance of the country, for the purpose of ascertaining the best location, if in future it should become necessary, to establish there a military post.

On the 22d of June last, in a letter to this department the Honorable Secretary of War wrote on this subject as follows:

"It is well known to the department that at various times settlers in the adjacent country have crossed the line of the State into the Black Hills, and the department has uniformly discountenanced such movements, but it has now almost become a military necessity that the entire Black Hills should be possessed by the army as to this portion of our territory, and for that purpose only is the present expedition undertaken. The question of opening up this country to settlement rests with Congress, and until action has been taken in that body, this department has no discretion in the matter, but is required, and will endeavor to prevent, any violations of the provisions of the treaty before mentioned, if possible."

For the reasons herein set forth, all applications for permission to visit the Black Hills country will be denied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWAN, Acting Secretary.

To Gen. J. L. Pennington, Yankton, Dakota.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Battle Between Gen. Miles' Command and the Cheyennes—The Savages Routed.

CAMP ON RED RIVER, September 1, 1872, via Ft. Dodge, Kansas, September 8.—The command of Gen. Miles met four or five hundred Cheyenne Indian twelve miles from Red River, Texas, on the 30th of August, and after a sharp engagement, lasting five hours, drove them over thirteen miles of high hills and almost impassable canons, with a loss to them of from twenty-five to thirty killed and wounded. Our casualties were two men killed.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Lieutenant General Sheridan received the following dispatch late tonight from Fort Leavenworth:

The following dispatch from Col. Miles is just received:

"HEADQUARTER, Indian Territory Expedition, Camp on Red River, Texas, August 31, via Fort Dodge, September 8.—To Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri: This command has followed the confederated and hostile Indians for seven days from the Sweet Water to the head waters of the south branch of the Red River, making rapid marches, gaining steadily on them, until yesterday, when they turned and made an attack, which was repulsed. They retreated to a strong position and we followed in force at about five hundred warriors. The troops had made extraordinary efforts, and endured every privation in their energetic and rapid pursuit. In two days they marched sixty-five miles. They came to the attack with splendid spirit, and fought for a half went into the fight. The cavalry, artillery and infantry were all in, and the Indians, who appeared very brave at first, broke and ran in every direction. Whenever they made a stand they were charged and routed for one hundred and ten miles, from the Sweet Water to the staked plains. Their line of retreat is strewn with abandoned and deserted property and broken down animals. They numbered quite fifteen hundred in the fight. We have trailed small parties out on the Llano Estaldo, and may follow them across the trail, running sixty degrees west. As we are 193 miles from our base of supplies, I would request that additional transportation be sent to Camp. Supply to keep us supplied. We will be out on the 15th, when I expect our trains to return. Our command is in excellent spirits and good condition. This is a terrible country for campaigning—a series of arid plains, rugged bluffs and deep canons, and almost destitute of water. Have written you fully.

"NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major General U. S. A."

Supplies for him are now on the way from Camp Supply to Antelope Hills, and will be there in time for him.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

CHICAGO.

A Mis-Statement Corrected.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 8.—Albert Keep, President of the Northwestern Railroad Company, has addressed a letter to the Wisconsin Commissioners with a view to correcting a mistatement recently made by Governor Taylor at a Grangers' picnic, giving the Commissioners a wrong impression, that in compliance with the Poor law, business remaining the same as last year, it would not cost the Northwestern Company more than five per cent. of its gross earnings. Mr. Keep asserts that under the conditions mentioned, the company would lose twenty-five per cent. of its gross earnings, and to this end that the Commissioners may be satisfied of the truth of his statement, he invites them to inspect the books of the company at the general office in this city.

Inter State Industrial Exposition.

The second annual Inter State Industrial Exposition of Chicago opens here to-morrow night, and the number, variety and character of the articles already in position give assurance that it will not only far exceed the initial exhibition in every particular but that it will be one of the most attractive ever held in this country. The immense building has been greatly improved in many respects, and the arrangement of the different departments is much better than last year. An entire new wing has been added to the building and arranged exclusively and especially for an art gallery, and in this there is now the largest, and beyond question one of the finest, collections of oil paintings ever exhibited in this country, comprising as it does over six hundred pictures by the most eminent painters of America and Europe. They have been obtained for the Exposition from all parts of the country, and were selected by a well known connoisseur in art. A private view of this collection was given this evening to representatives of the press and stockholders in the Exposition, and found the unanimous expression from those present of surprise and pleasure at the magnificent display. Rare judgment has been exercised in the arrangement of the pictures, nearly every one occupying the position best calculated to present its peculiar beauties to the best advantage. There will probably be some farther additions to the collection, but it is not cannot fail to prove the great feature of the Exposition.

FOREIGN.

Italy Liquidating the Church Property.

Battle Between Religious Fanatics and Troops in Brazil.

CUBA.

Death Sentences Commuted.

HAVANA, September 8.—The Captain General has commuted the death sentence of the rebel leaders Belavourte, Jimiu'ez and Ro Jas.

Insurgents Defeated.

The following official advices have been received from the Cinco Villas District: A Spanish column, after a pursuit of three days, overtook the band of Jimiu'ez, near Siguavey. The latter turned to fight with cries of "al wachete." The Spanish troops, with counter cries, charged, and the insurgents fled, after suffering considerable loss.

Lieut. Ariza telegraphed from Vequita as follows: "Just arrived here. The enemy, numbering 800, have been completely defeated at Garayaba, with the loss of thirty-six killed. Among their dead are two officers, Calixta Garcia and his chief of staff. Quesada, Captain Paucha Nequeras and one soldier were taken prisoners."

CANADA.

The Ministerial Crisis.

QUEBEC, September 8.—Hon. Mr. Quiemet has resigned. The Ministers will remain in charge of their departments until their successors are qualified.

BY MAIL.

From Italy.

A letter from Rome says: In going on with its work in liquidating the Church property, the Government Commission take action which shows that they are determined to cut nearer and nearer to the bone and leave the former well-fed and fat body little else than a grim skeleton. The establishment of the Propaganda was last week made to feel, for the first time, the pressure, and the first turn of the screw was brought to action on the block. The fine property of Mantaito, a large villa or palace, in an admirable situation above the frescate portion of the great house, has been a place of resort for the students of this Seminary during the hot months of Summer, and it will be a great sacrifice for them to give up the retreat, where they have for a long time enjoyed most agreeable recreation. All sorts of protests were put in by the Directors of the Propaganda and by friends connected with the foreign establishments in Rome. The upset price was 107,000 francs, and it was knocked down at 327,000 francs. The Propaganda will receive annually a sum equal to about 18,000 francs as a benefit from this investment in public funds.

From Great Britain.

Edmund Yates has written a letter in reply to the accusations that in his latest fiction he had given personal descriptions of well known celebrities and had repaid much kindness by personal ingratitude. In the course of the letter Mr. Yates writes: "The pleasantest six months of my life was passed in the United States. The greatest personal kindness, hospitality and attention which I have ever experienced were received there. This is not said with any view to the future, for there is no prospect of my again visiting America. It is simply a declaration of what I have continually expressed orally and in print since my return to England, and it is the protest which I desire to place on record against such an unfounded charge by which I have been very much distressed.

NEW YORK, September 8.—London papers received to-day contain a letter from the Marquis De Safraga, Charge d' Affaires of the Carlists, regarding the shooting of some Republican prisoners in Olot. He says: "The Republican soldiers had previously shot and bayoneted Carlist wounded lying in hospitals at Olot. No one regrets this sanguinary character, that the war is assuming more than His Majesty Don Carlos, but when our enemy will not respect ordinary usages of civilized warfare, there are no means in the Royalist Generals to employ save retaliation."

From South America.

NEW YORK, September 8.—A Panama letter received to-day contains a brief account of an attack by Brazilian troops on religious fanatics under the lead of Maurer. The troops numbered 400, and in the fight, which lasted two hours, lost forty men, when the survivors fled, abandoning their artillery, which could not be used.

POLITICAL.

Nominating Conventions.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—J. Q. Smith was nominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the Third Ohio District.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—The Republican Congressional Convention of this (10th) district, in session here to-day, nominated Hon. Barbour Lewis by acclamation for re-election.

CLEVELAND, September 8.—The Democratic Convention of the Tenth Congressional District, at Tiffin, to-day, nominated Hon. Geo. E Seney, of Seneca county, as a candidate for Congress.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 8.—The Republican Nominating Convention met in the State capital to-day. Postmaster C. M. Wilder was elected temporary chairman, defeating Congressman Elliott. This is regarded as a break of the Chamberlain-Patterson Elliott party. After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow. A new man will likely be nominated for Governor. Great excitement is manifested over the contest.

Arkansas Democratic State Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 8.—The Democratic State Convention met at the State house at twelve o'clock to-day.

Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 8.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention to-morrow are united upon Wm. Gaston, of Boston, for the first place on the ticket, but there is considerable canvassing for the other places.

Gathering of "Unterrified" at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, September 8.—The city is full of Democratic and Liberal politicians in attendance upon to-morrow's Convention. Senator Fenton was serenaded to-night. He made a brief speech in reply, but did not discuss any important topic. There is a very large number of Democrats here from all sections of the State, and they seem certain that no ticket will be nominated. The Liberals are very reticent and say nothing definite has been agreed upon, and will not be until the Convention meets.

The Missouri Republican State Convention to be Held on September 23d.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and after declaring that the Republican party stands on equally good footing in any contest in this State looking to peace, prosperity and good government for all, and as many independent Democrats and many Republicans have already united and have put a full ticket in the field, without interference with national or local questions, they adopted a resolution calling a State Convention for September 23d, to nominate a ticket on the principles of the party and perpetuate its organization, and recommend to the Republicans of the State that no State nominations be made, but leave the party free to support such ticket as shall in their judgment best secure economy and good government in Missouri.

Nebraska Independent State Convention.

OMAHA, September 8.—The Independent Convention met at Lincoln this afternoon. The attendance was and as small, and but little general interest was felt therein. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions not having reported up to 10 P. M., the Convention adjourned without having made any nominations.

COLORADO.

Five Men Murdered by a Companion.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—The *Globe* has a communication from Saquache, Colorado, which states that the bodies of five men, found August 13th, near the lake fork of the Gunnison river, in San Louis Park, proved to be the remains of a party of miners, who started last May from Southern Utah, across the mountains to San Juan mines, Colorado, and were reported last March by one of their companions, named Packer, to have undergone terrible hardships in the mountains, and been found, becoming nearly crazy from hunger, they chose lots to see who should be shot to furnish food for the remainder. This story was published at the time in Territorial papers. It is now proven that Packer murdered these men by chopping their heads off with a hatchet. He robbed them of their money and other property, and told the story of cannabalism to hide his crime. He was arrested, however, and is now in jail. The name of the party murdered is Roel Swan, from Missouri; George Noon, from California; Shannon W. Bell, supposed to be from Ohio; Jas. Humpey, supposed to be from Philadelphia, and Frank Miller, a German.

MEMPHIS.

Outrages by Negroes.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 8.—At an early hour yesterday morning a party of negroes entered Mr. Durant's residence and grocery on Pigeon

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Twenty-second District,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty-third District,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE,
Forty-second District,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.
Forty fourth District,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
Forty-fifth District,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First District,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GREWIG.
Second District,
CHARLES JEREMY,
JAMES ONSLOW.
Fourth District,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
S. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
H. K. SAMPLE.
Sixth District,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.
COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Bonds at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE Republicans of the Third Ohio District have nominated J. Q. Smith for Congress.

YELLOW FEVER has gained great headway in the South, and will be epidemic until the season of frosts.

THE European cables were interrupted yesterday,—the French cable being out of order between Duxbury and St. Pierre, and the Newfoundland lines east of Sidney.

THE Italian Government still prosecutes its "liquidating" policy, and has sold another church establishment, realizing three hundred and twenty-seven thousand francs for it.

PRESIDENT KEEP, of the Northwestern Railroad, has made reply to the declaration of Governor Taylor that under the Granger law his road would only lose five per cent., by stating it would lose twenty-five per cent. of its gross earnings.

The New York *Times'* correspondent gives a very fair *resume* of the political situation in this county, and Western Pennsylvania as well. The estimate of the strength of the ticket is a very fair one, and the prediction of its success will be fully verified in the Fall election.

A REPORT comes from France that Guizot, the eminent historian and writer, is dead. He has attained an advanced age, and celebrity as a writer, being a member of the French Academy. His fame, unlike most French authors, is almost entirely literary, he not having achieved distinction in political circles. Thiers, and Lamartine before him, and many others of Guizot's compeers, became celebrated in political life; and while Guizot took steps in that direction, he was not brilliantly successful. In solid, meritorious literature, however, he has been famous, and was one of the great lights of the famous Academy.

OF THE many children thought to be the abducted Charley Ross, none have been regarded with more interest that the little boy at Goshen, New York, said to have been left there by a Catholic priest, who claims to have discovered him in Cuba. The actions of the party having him in charge were quite singular, efforts being made to prevent the Sheriff from gaining intelligence from the child, or even to see him a second time. While there are doubts as to whether it is the stolen child, the probabilities strongly favor the idea. We hope it may turn out to be the real Charley Ross, and that he may thus be restored to his parents.

—Since the above was in type it was ascertained that he is not the real Charley Ross.

DESPITE all the reports of misrule at the South, Charleston, South Carolina, has been steadily growing in commercial prosperity. The gross value of the trade for the year just closed is between eighty and ninety millions of dollars, as against seventy millions in 1872-73. The increase of cotton receipts at Charleston is 50,000 bales, and ten per cent. of the entire cotton crop of the country is received there. Says a journal, commenting on these facts: "The harbor has been filled with shipping from every clime, and the activity along the wharves has been more noticeable than ever before. The trade in rice, naval stores, lumber, and vegetables has grown steadily, and furnished employment to many steamship lines. Energetic men are constantly securing new tributaries for Charleston, by the planning and perfecting of a comprehensive railroad system. Local manufactures are increasing in number and importance; new buildings are rising upon the blackened ruins left by the great fire of 1861; and the eager ears of the Charlestonians seem already to hear the whirr of thousands of spindles in projected cotton-mills. Phosphates abound and are the source of wealth. Since the first export of six tons of crude Carolina phosphate in 1867, the business has grown to tremendous proportions, and during the past twelve months 112,215 tons have been sent away, while 18,000 tons have been consumed in Charleston factories." All this does not indicate that the South is severely oppressed.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is not classed as a Republican journal, yet it has this to say of affairs in Alabama: "We were yesterday shown a private letter from a prominent citizen of Sumter county, Alabama, advising a friend who had left his plantation on account of the terrorism that has prevailed there since the murder of Billings, not to return, if he valued personal safety. The letter was from an ex-Confederate officer and a native of Alabama. The person to whom this friendly admonition is given is himself an old officer of the regular army, who, having retired from the service, had invested his money in a plantation. Like most of the regular army officers he has been Conservative in politics, and is not to be classed with the disreputable carpet-bag politicians who have cursed the Southern States. But the fact that he was of Northern extraction, and voted the Republican ticket though taking no active part in politics, is sufficient to make his residence in Sumter so perilous that absence, at least until the flood of bitter feeling subsides, is desirable." This is a fair illustration of the extreme irascibility of the Southern people. It is not outrages perpetrated by blacks that they are defending themselves against; not the "carpet-baggers," men without means or regular business, that they vent their displeasure upon, but any and all, however inoffensive, who happen to the Republicans. We desire, when we can, to imagine that there is substantial reason, of some kind unknown to us, why the Southern people are restive; but cases like that mentioned above show that after all, it is the old, intolerant spirit, that knows no reason, and will brook nothing but its own wild will.

PROMISE OF LIGHT.

We have waited patiently through the long and tangled investigation of the Water Works difficulties, that the committees might not claim to have been interfered with, in the performance of their duties. We do not now propose to take part for or against the several parties investigated. The sworn evidence has been amazingly conflicting, and the statements made very inconsistent with each other. A single line of facts seems to have come clearly up,—the close affiliation of a large number of persons, holding different and often opposite relations to the contracts being carried out. Contractors, bondsmen, engineers, clerks, councilmen, and committeemen are apparently involved in an inextricable tangle in those contracts. They are "in" under circumstances that point to a strong harmony of interest. Were the city protected in all this, and the work sure to be efficiently done, there would be impropriety in it all, but the allegations are continually made that the city suffers, and that money is unnecessarily expended, and securities are not as strong as they should be. We say nothing as to the truth or falsity of these allegations, but certainly there is great confusion of evidence,—that against exonerated parties being about as strong as that against those dismissed.

Certainly this is an unsatisfactory condition of things. The resolution, adopted in Common Council, aims to free the Water Committee from all improper affiliation with the contracts being carried out. There should have been no such affiliation, and where it exists the duty of Councils is so plain that we do not see how Select Council can fail to ratify what Common Council has done. If care is then taken to appoint a perfectly fair and impartial committee, the troubles with contractors and engineers can be very speedily fixed. If there are any wrong measurements or defective engineering, or concessions to contractors not proper to be made, all can be rectified by an impartial and intelligent committee. The character of the testimony before the Investigating Committee, along with the action taken by the Water Committee, renders a further investigation, or a new method of managing that department, imperative. It is not too much to say that public confidence in the whole institution is very weak, and that there is an undercurrent of discontent that may break out in open protest. When such a sentiment exists, no matter whether rightly formed or not, it is proper to respect that sentiment, or show it to be erroneous. Even public prejudice has a right to demand concessions of its servants. While we do not think there is any disposition to develop a feeling of prejudice against any public officer, who discharges his duty with honest intentions, yet should such prejudice develop, it has a right to be considered. The public bears the same relation to the various offices in the city that an employer does to positions to be filled in his service. He has a right to select or remove on the basis of prejudice alone. Yet we do not think that mere likes or dislikes govern in this matter. The feeling is that all the work at the several basins has not been prudently and skillfully conducted; that the interests of the city have not been carefully guarded; that some members of the committee have been and are either directly or indirectly interested in the contracts. With such a belief, strengthened by testimony elicited, it becomes imparative that all who are so concerned shall resign and allow their places to be filled by others.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The proposition to hold a Convention of Southern Republicans at Atlanta, next month, the aim being to secure the best representative men of the South, to act as delegates, is a wise one. If carried out in accord with the call it cannot fail to exert a very beneficial influence on the country, and we hope, particularly on the Southern States. The people North cannot comprehend why a state of chronic war should continue at the South. After all is said that can be, about carpet baggers, negro domination, race oppressions, thievery, robbery, heavy taxes, and the like, the question comes up, "why do not the people unite to repress these abuses?" Certainly, it cannot be that Democrats are taxed, and robbed, and abused, while Republicans are not. It is not true that the wealth of the South is in the hands of the old planters, and that because of their wealth, the burthens naturally fall on them. Our information is that as a rule, the class referred to was impoverished by the war, and others, generally in affiliation with Republican ideas, have taken their places as the rich men of the South. And it is not true that the negroes are uniformly thriftless and lazy; on the contrary, many of them are energetic and successful. Thus the reasons usually given why the Southern people rise up to persecute white Republicans and the negroes do not seem satisfactory.

Yet there is a mystery attached to the chronic propensity to turbulence and bloodshed. That it is the product of innate wickedness, of a malevolent spirit that will tolerate nothing of freedom or of difference of opinion, is hard to believe. At all events, we do not prefer to believe it, but would rather accept the theory that there are hidden causes—evils that we of the North are not sufficiently informed of to judge rightly. It is that a candid, careful comparison of views may be had, that persons from all parts of the South are thus called together for consultation. It is believed that the candid statements that will be made, and the facts involved, will serve to open up, more clearly to the people of the North, the true condition of the South.

The Republican party has been very anxious, from the day the rebellion ended until the present, to pacify and develop the South. Concessions have been made that were interpreted as evidences of weakness. Forbearance has been exercised till it ceased to be a virtue. Capital and emigration have been invited and encouraged, on behalf of the South, and at the earliest moment the several States were left to care for their own welfare. It seems to be very generally overlooked, that for a long time after the war, the Government practically fed the whites, as well as the blacks. It is well known that millions of Northern capital have been taken South, and invested in plantations, cotton factories, and the like; and in brief the North has done all it possibly could to reinvigorate and redeem the South. Yet the evils complained of have grown up, if they exist at all, under State Governments, in which the people control their own destinies. It is a case difficult to understand. That the ex-rebel whites are distinctively oppressed, we do not believe. That the negroes are generally poverty stricken and thriftless is palpably untrue. That industry cannot thrive there is disproven by palpable evidence. Yet there are disorders, and bloodshed. We look with earnest anticipation to the Convention proposed, as promising light on a vexed question. Certainly it is true that the Republican party, and the national executive are ready to do their at most to help the South.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Ohio Democrats will open their campaign at Columbus on Sept. 10. Gov. Allen, Gen. Ewing, George H. Pendleton, and Senator Thurman are announced as speakers.

PRESIDENT P. A. CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, is now mentioned as a desirable man for the Republicans to nominate to succeed Mr. Dawes in the XIth Massachusetts District.

PETITIONS, numerously signed, have been presented to the Hon. E. R. Hoar and his brother George F. Hoar, asking their consent to run again for Congress. Massachusetts is loath to part with good representatives when she finds them, and in that she is right.

A RATHER ominous thing happened to two Presidential aspirants in Cincinnati the other day. The carriage in which Govs. Allen and Hendricks rode in the Exposition parade was driven by the leading undertaker of the city. Of course no one would be so cruel as to make sport of the political weakness to which the two Governors have reduced themselves by their lively gymnastics in attempting to keep on both sides of the currency question at the same time, but nevertheless we don't envy the heart of the man who arranged to have the undertaker drive that particular carriage.

PERSONAL.

JUSTINE DURUT has just died in Paris, aged 43. She was remarkable only for her appetite. She ate every day six pounds of bread and a pound and a half of meat.

GERRIT SMITH is becoming famous for the distribution of $1,000 checks. There has not been a worthy charity for a long time that has not heard from him in that way.

REV. MR. LUDLAM, a Methodist clergyman at Troy, N. Y., was suddenly stricken with paralysis as he was pronouncing the benediction recently, and has been lying in an unconscious state ever since.

MR. CHARLES G. SISSON, of Tenafly, New Jersey, who died on the 21st ult., was one of the most opulent men of that State, his fortune being estimated at $10,000,000. He commenced life as a small grocer in Connecticut.

THE Marquis de Covodonga, Prince of the Asturias, is visiting England. This is the young gentleman in whose favor his mother, Isabella of Spain, abdicated the Spanish throne. It is thought he may enter the military school at Woolwich.

PERFORMANCES of Miss Gray, of Independence, Mo., when they tried to marry her against her will: 1. She kicked the minister's hat off. 2. She knocked the young man down. 3. She rode off on a mule with one foot on each side of him.

COLONEL SUSAN B. ANTHONY is fond of flowers. If Custer had only taken her along with him to that floral valley in the Black Hills, Susan would have remained with the tulips and roses, and perhaps never have known of the statements of that idiot Bessie.

WAS it the destiny of all the men of the Mexican expedition to be ruined by their wives? There was Napoleon and Maximilian. Must we add Bazaine? If it was really his wife who secured for him the command to which he was ridiculously unequal, she it was who made his ruin inevitable.

PROF. TYNDALL pays warm tribute to the immense learning of Darwin. Copernicious, he says, pondered his work thirty-three years, Newton studied gravitation for twenty years, and Darwin for twenty-two years toiled in the investigation of the natural phenomena bearing on his theory.

EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOCH gave this answer to a reporter of the Chicago *Tribune*, who asked him if there was any truth in the report that he had been offered the Secretaryship of the U. S. Treasury: "None whatever—not a particle of foundation. Never thought of it. You can say as much if it pleases you."

THE Order of St. Stanislaus, with the additional decoration of the knighthood, conferred by the Czar of Russia on Mr. MacGahan, the correspondent of the New York *Herald* during the Khivah campaign of 1873, for the distinguished part taken by him in that campaign, has been received at the Russian Legation and forwarded to Mr. MacGahan at New York.

A PRIVATE letter from the Rev. Dr. Newman, former Chaplain of the United States Senate, has been published in Washington. It is dated at St. Petersburg. He says he thinks he has visited the veritable garden of Eden, that he has been among the ruins of Belshazzar's palace, has had his hands on the granite lion which stands at the door of the den that Daniel was cast into, and will bring back a brick from the tower of Babel. After passing the Winter in London he thinks of coming home.

SPEAKING of the approaching visit of Mr. William E. Forster, the English statesman, Mr. Smalley says: "Mr. Bright excepted, there is no living Englishman whose political services in preserving peace between England and America, can be compared with Mr. Forster's. Yet he was never foreign Minister. He sails for the United States via Canada, September 19, in the Circassian. His visit is in fulfillment of a plan cherished for some time."

THE Boston *Traveller* publishes the following list of the ages of local celebrities: John Quincy Adams is 41; George William Curtis, 50; Wm. R. Alger, 51; Edward Everett Hale, 52; Wm. B. Washburn, 54; Julia Ward Howe, 54; Harvey Jewell, 54; James Russell Lowell, 55; Edwin P. Whipple, 55; George B. Loring, 57; Nathaniel P. Banks, 58; Richard H. Dana, Jr., 59; Henry Ward Beecher, 60; Harriet Beecher Stowe, 62; Andrew P. Peabody, 63; Wendell Phillips, 63; James Freeman Clarke, 64; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 64; Peter Harvey, 64; George S. Hillard, 65; Robert C. Winthrop, 65; John G. Whittier, 66; Henry W. Longfellow, 66; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 71; Mark Hopkins, 72; Leonard Bacon, 72; Lydia Maria Child, 72; Catharine E. Beecher, 73; George Bancroft, 74; Caleb Cushing, 74; Richard H. Dana, Sr., 87.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SHEEP in Albuquerque, Col., bring only $1.50 per head.

THE St. Louis *Globe* calls its reporters "information exhausters."

IN the Boston Public Library there are 213,000 volumes, with 49,000 more in the branches.

THERE is a horse at Williamsport, Penn., which has hauled 30,000 tons of coal in 25 years.

IT takes 373,939 cars and 14,939 locomotive engines to run the railroads in the United States and Canada.

A FARMER near South Bend, Ind., has over 200 swarms of bees and sells nearly 2,000 pounds of honey per year.

GERMAN immigration since the first of January shows a falling off of 41,945 as compared with the same period last year.

AT HACKINSACK, N. J., on Tuesday, Frederick Shuart was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison for horse stealing.

"INSURANCE WIDOWS" are among the recent developments. They marry a sickly man, get him insured by fraud and then set down and wait for him to die.

THERE are only two fifty-ton steam hammers in the world. One is at Krupp's works in Essen; the other at the Government steel works in St. Petersburg.

THE western grasshoppers are very regular in their habits, eating only one meal a day. This they begin at four o'clock in the morning and continue it until the corresponding hour on the following day.

JAMES A. CARSTALE, a Boston street broker, convicted of forgery in raising figures on stock certificates, has been sentenced to eight years in the State Prison. The total forgeries are estimated at over $500,000.

THE city of New Orleans has an outstanding debt of $21,902,100. This debt consists of various loans, falling due at various dates from 1874 to 1911, some of them bearing 6, others 7, 7-30, and 10 per cent. interest.

WILLIAM BRUNSTEAD, said to be a very wealthy man, formerly conspicuous in the politics of New Jersey, and who served a term of nine months in the Penitentiary, upon conviction after trial, on a charge of defrauding Jersey City, while a member of the Board of Public Works, died last Monday night, at his home in Jersey City Heights.

THE valuation of Worcester, Mass., this year is $37,538,050 real, and $10,313,400 personal—total, $47,851,450. To this amount should be added $1,412,594, the value of bank stock held by residents of the city, which makes the total valuation $49,164,044, an increase of $1,869,210 over the valuation last year. The rate of taxation this year is $16.80 per thousand, a decrease of sixty cents on a thousand.

THE *Church Journal* is responsible for this: "Some time since Father Ignatius was about to preach at a well-known church. A popular hymn of Watt's was sung before the sermon, and when it ended the preacher repeated slowly the last line, 'Demands my soul, my life, my all,' adding, 'Well, I am surprised to hear you sing that. Do you know that altogether you only put in fifteen shillings into the box this morning.'"

IT appears the American swell is now imitating the drawl of the English exquisite, and talks of "dauncing" and "wathar," and "weally" and turns his "rs" into "ws," and parts his hair on the bump of veneration. "Why is not this a lamentable thing, grandsire, that we should be thus afflicted with these strange flies, these fashion mongers, these pardonnez-vous, who stand so much on the new form that they cannot sit at ease on the old bench?"

THE Tremont *News* says: One of our German friends has handed us the following, which contains in itself a store of information worth seeking. To any one who may send us a correct translation of the lines with a literal interpretation of their meaning, our German friend will "set up" a glass of the finest cider which can be found in the county:

"Von Lumben ben ich inst gemach,
Von Lumben in de welt gebrocht:
Von Lumben nahren Lumben sich,
Und maecher wird ein Lumb durch mich."

SPEAKING of ten-pins, a correspondent says: You see while a man chooses a ball he can handle with a graceful swing of the right arm, the girls are bound to select the biggest one they can find. "Toting" it to the starting place, they go on a waddling run, half-way down the alley, and then let go their burden with a spiteful shove, give a sigh of relief, straighten up and walk back with a dignified and unconcerned air, as if they didn't care where that ball went or whether it knocked down any pins or not.

THERE is a prospect that the public may soon be informed of the disposition made by George O. Evans of the $291,000 which he retained out of the funds collected by him on account of Pennsylvania war claims. Before leaving Harrisburg, on Friday, for Philadelphia, he is said to have stated that he had given to the Court a full account of the disposition made of this money. If this is so, it ought to be made public. The people have a right to the full statement, even if it should damage the characters of the living or the memories of the dead.

ALARMING as the increase of crime seems to be in this country, we may consider ourselves as well off in comparison with England. The Liverpool *Albion* of August 15 contains the following record of crimes which had happened in the city and vicinity for the week ending on the above date: "Riot, 3; assault, 21; forgery, 6; highway robbery, 2; murder, 27; garroting, 1; burglaring, 1; abduction, 1; theft, 16; bigamy, 3; cruelty to animals, 1; swindling, 2; seduction, 1; fraud, 4; arson, 1; slander suits, 1." In addition to these the same paper reports 3 breach of promise cases, and 6 suicides. Such a record as this is simply appalling. Twenty-seven murders in one week in one city is a wave of crime compared with which our waves are mere ripples.

ROMANTIC is the story of what happened upon the extensive farm of Colonel J. C. Meyers, a little west of Omaha. He engaged with other harvest hands a good-looking, smooth-faced young person of "a symmetrical build." The Colonel found out that his young harvester was of the female persuasion. "Why do you thus unsex yourself?" said the Colonel, kindly but paternally. She explained that it was owing to adverse circumstances and the difficulty which girls find in getting work. This, she said, was not her first appearance in the harvest field. Colonel Meyers was a bothered Colonel. He was kind, but he was moral. His workmen had discovered the secret, and he felt compelled to pay this Miss Maud Muller in man's attire and to discharge her. This he did with the utmost politeness, and the poor girl departed to try her luck in fresh fields and pastures new.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE latest Irish fashion is a home-rule hat. It has no crown.

AN estate of 2,763 acres of land in Buckinghamshire, England, was recently sold for $1,000,000.

THE Paris *American Register* was sold August 20. It was bought by Dr. Evans, the dentist, for 171,366f. or $34,240.

LONDON was alarmed during the third week of July by the unusually high death rate of twenty-one per 1,000, while New York was at the same time satisfied with a mortality of more than twice as much.

ON the railway between Ballyshannon and Portrush, in Ireland, a gentleman lost his luggage. It contained, among other vauables, the body of his brother, who died three years ago in California, and whom he hopes to bury in Donegal if he can find him.

THE Abbe David, a well-known Chinese explorer, reckons the population of the flowery land at 300,000,000. But for infanticide and small-pox, he believes the people would double themselves every twenty years. What a blessing it is they are little in stature and in strength. If they only carried the necessary amount of weight, they might wipe out creation.

A MILAN letter tells of a christening in church of a two-year-old baby. The father held him, the godfather held him, the godmother held him, and the priest took him. He was laid on a pillow; he was taken off the pillow. The priest read Latin enough over him to ruin his constitution; they put salt on him; they poked cotton in his ears, and they daubed him with oil, and he bore it like a little saint; but when they dipped the back of his little, bald, red head into the cold water, he spoke right out, loud, in the meeting; in fact, he put the Latin all in the shade.

IN 1872 the German Government began its new coinage of gold, silver, nickel, and copper money. It proposed to coin a total of 1,700,000,000 reichsmarks—a sum equivalent to about $425,000,000 in our money. About $300,000,000 were to be in gold, $100,000,000 in silver, $20,000,000 in nickel, $5,000,000 in copper. Up to the 6th of June last the gold coined amounted to $255,000,000. Some of this was made out of the old German gold coins, but the greater part of it was made from French Napoleons. Less progress has been made with the silver, nickel, and copper coinage. The whole number of pieces to be coined was 3,660,000,000. There were eight mints, and these could produce only 194,000,000 pieces in a year. At this rate it would be eighteen years before the work was completed. A new mint has been erected, however, and others are to be established, so that all the new coins may be made in six or eight years from now.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE Saratoga newspapers say that all the hotels there have done well this season, and an unusual number of private houses have been thrown open to strangers who seek the mountain air and mineral waters.

EIGHTEEN miles northwest of Minneapolis lies the beautiful Lake Minnetonka, or Big Water, said to be the largest of the ten thousand Minnesota lakes. Excelsior is the principal place of resort, and it is such a favorite that accommodations cannot be had for all the visitors.

THE Adirondacks, and the great North Woods adjoining them northerly or westerly, are the favorite resort of the traveler for pleasure as well as the amateur sportsman; but most of that region, and between it and the St. Lawrence river, is a territory of peculiar beauty and fertility, which is but little known to the traveler.

THERE have been nearly as many visitors at the White Mountains this year as there were last year, but they do not stay so long. Statistics show that the patronage of this resort is steadily increasing. Thirty years ago the receipts by the stage lines and hotels were only $15,000, and last year they were about $1,500,000.

A CORRESPONDENT says: The night is short at Saratoga. At dawn there comes a sound like the knocking down of tin pans. It is really the moving of the thousand chairs when the balconies are swept. The next noise is a swashing as if a tremendous shower was falling, but that is the hose playing on the walk and sprinkling the patient old trees which hearken to all the secret flirtations and all the mysteries of Morrissey's, and never reveal.

MOUNT DESERT has become a general Summer resort only within a few years, notably during the last eight or ten months. It is not, as the name would indicate, a single mountainous island, 18 miles long and 12 wide, on the coast of Maine, forming a portion of Hancock county. In all probability it was once part of the mainland, from which it is divided but by a narrow strip of water, a bridge connecting it therewith, and rendering it accessible by stage or carriage—a great desideratum to persons susceptible of sea-sickness.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

KATE FIELDS will open at Chicago in "Wolfington."

ADELINA PATTI and Emma Albani sing at the Liverpool musical festival on the 20th inst.

BIJOU HERON achieved a thorough success as the youngest chip of the Benoiton block in "The Fast Family."

CHRISTINE NILSSON sings at Norwich (England) on the 15th and 16th inst., for the benefit of the Jenny Lind Infirmary.

ALL the world of connoisseurs is speaking about a young daughter of the late Sigismund Thalberg, a phenomenon, it is asserted by those who have heard her—an Adelina Patti *en herbe*. It is said that Mr. Gye has engaged her for the Royal Italian Opera.

M. OFFENBACH has published a letter in which he announces his intention of instituting two annual prizes of 1,000f. each, one for a comedy in one act, and the other for an opera comique, the libretto of which will be provided. The successful works are to be played at least three times, so that the public may judge of their merits and other managers see whether the productions are likely to suit them.

A PRIVATE letter dated Hotel Bristol, Paris, 18th ult., from one of Mlle. Nilsson's party, announces her arrival there after a tour of the Continent, and her departure for London preliminary to a pleasure trip through Scotland. It also conveys the intelligence that she has been decorated by the old Duke of Coburg with the "order of merit for art and science"—an honor never before conferred upon a woman—with a diamond cross surrounded by a wreath of emeralds. For several days Mademoiselle and her suite were the guests of the Duke of Edinburgh.

INDUSTRIAL.

THE import and export business, between Germany, Russia, and England, is very great and increasing yearly. It amounted in 1872 to the vast total of $480,000,000 according to the official returns.

A STATUE has been erected at Bradford in honor of Sir Titus Salt, the wealthy British manufacturer, who was the first to introduce the use of alpaca hair in making fabrics, and who has created at Saltaire a model town.

A REGISTRY for artizans out of work has been founded in London, where, for a fee of six cents, the applicant's name is registered, and the fact that he needs employment is announced in a weekly paper without further charge.

MR. WALTER NESS, who went out from England to superintend the working of collieries in Central India, says there are millions of tons of magnetic iron ore on the surface, in the Warorar District, yielding over 70 per cent. of metallic iron. He has also found coal in quantity there.

THE London Society of Arts offers its gold medal or $105 to the inventor of an improved lamp or means of illumination suitable for railway passenger carriages that shall produce a good, clear, steady, durable, and safe light. It must be simple in construction, and capable of being readily cleaned and repaired. In judging the merits cost will be taken into consideration.

"HOW DO WE LIVE?"

Summary of a Vegetarian Tract.

A Vegetarian Society in Germany publishes a tract for general distribution, in which, under the heading, "How Do We Live?" occurs the following summary:

"1. We slay no animal for food, and consume none of the products of such slaughter.

"2. Our daily bread is sweet, and consists of grain (wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats), which we grind coarsely and bake; also of millet, rice, peas, beans, lentils, &c., which we boil. To these we add especially all kinds of fruit.

"3. We avoid all stimulating condiments, such as pepper, ginger, nutmeg, cloves, garlic, mustard, &c.

"4. We thirst, therefore, seldom, and drink little. We avoid spirits (beer, wine, brandy, &c.), also tea, coffee and vinegar, and drink water, or the pure juice of fruit mixed with water.

"5. We avoid all other stimulating, nerve blunting indulgences, especially the hateful tobacco smoking, chewing and snuffing.

"6. Cleanliness of the whole body and the hardening of the same is with us a rule of life, and especially do we care for the normal activity of the skin as the condition of sound health.

"7. We subsist, also, very much upon the air, and take care that it shall be pure and fresh where we live, where we work, and especially where we sleep.

"8. The heavenly sunlight is our life, therefore we endeavor to penetrate our dwellings, in order that these may be dry and the air therein healthful.

"9. Work, bodily and mental, is our delight. We seek healthful and useful labor, and love conflict; but only against superstition and all unnaturalness.

"10. We aim at moderation in all things, as the true condition of enjoyment.

"11. We reject all medicinal poisons, and everything that can act injuriously upon the blood.

"12. Through soundness of body we seek soundness of mind, and through soundness of mind we act again upon the body, and thus secure for both a higher degree of enjoyment than is possible under the usual flesh-eating mode of life, with its consequences."

That Flour Trick.

Yesterday morning, says the Detroit *Free Press*, an innocent looking young man was loafing around the Central Depot with one of these small lung testers, which throw a handful of flour into a man's eyes just as he imagines he is going to blow her up to a hundred and fifty pounds. There was an old man waiting around for a train to go, and he was at once attracted to the machine. He saw others blow, and when told that it wouldn't cost him a cent he pitched in. He was allowed to blow two or three times, afill then the young man told him to put on a regular old hurricane and beat everybody by five pounds. The old fellow threw back his coat, got the pipe in his mouth, and then his eyes opened like traps as he sucked in all the air he could hold. After a second or two he let her go and the flour struck him. He didn't say a word for a moment. He softly laid down the pipe, winked his eyes and spit flour, and as the roar of laughter increased he backed up against the wall and said: "You kin laf and laf and laf, but I swan to gum I'll lick somebody for that even if I don't never lead another class-meeting!"

THE OLD SONG.

A little feast, a little fast,
A little hour of play;
A little caught, a little cast—
So runs the world away!

A little maid, a little yes,
A little wish 'twas "nay;"
A little weeping in the night.
So runs the world away!

A little wind a little snow,
A little time to stay;
A little thought of former years—
So runs the world away!

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. H. McKinney, Secretary.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schwerin, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 98 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

To Owners of Dead Animals.
I am now prepared to remove dead animals from either city. Orders may be left at Office of the Board of Health, Pittsburgh, or City Hall, Allegheny.
EDWARD CZARNIECKI,
Fallmaster.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
LADIES'
BLACK & COLORED SUITS,
Handsomely trimmed and made in the Latest Fashions.
Shawls, Cloaks, Jackets, Sacques,
Newest Fall Styles,
Decided Bargains in
Black Mohair Alpacas
From 25c to 87½c.
A Special Bargain in
All-Wool Black Cashmere,
AT 35 CENTS.
AT 60 CENTS,
FINE BLACK CASHMERE,
Extra Bargain.
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
All the New Shades.
New Choice Shades in
Sateens, Serges, &c.,
And all the Fine Fabrics.
Deep Mourning Goods
A full assortment. All qualities.
PLAIN AND SERGE PLAIDS,
Plaids for Children's Dresses.
A Nice Assortment of
Dress Goods for Children.
Our Stock of
Men & Boys' Wear
Full and Complete. All prices.
Extra good value offered in above departments at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
Penn Avenue.
SUMMER GOODS.
Stock kept up
Full and Complete
During the entire season.
New Hamburg Embroideries, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Victoria Lawns, French Swiss, 8-4 Organdie, Plain and Barred Nainsook, Irish Linen.
Tucked Muslin for Skirts, &c.
White Piques, at cost.
White and Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Napkins.
Waiter Napkins, Table Covers.
Damask and Huck Towels, very cheap.
Lace Veils, Lace Basques, Collars and Handkerchiefs, and Fine Laces by the yard at low figures.
Linen Collars, Cuffs and Chemisettes.
New Backings, Flailings and Latest Styles Neck cards.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, closing out at low prices.
Every variety of Canvas for Zephyr Work.
Various Patterns of Jackets, Hoods, Scarfs, &c., in Zephyr and Germantown Yarns in all colors.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery, all the best patterns at reduced prices.
Grossmer Vests and Merino Under wear in all grades for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts and Pompadore Panniers.
Linen Lace Points, Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets at cost.
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, for early autumn wear.
Shetland Shawls and Nubias.
Fine Kid Gloves, Gauntlets, Mittens.
Full lines Alexander, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria
KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
Gents' Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.
Silk Umbrellas.
New Dress Fringes, Gimps and Ornaments.
Bead and Silk Buttons.
Beaded Laces, Silk, Yak and Guipure Laces.
BLACK SILK VELVETS
Full assortment in all prices now open.
Trimming Silks, Black and Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Early autumn styles received as soon as out.
Prompt attention paid to all orders.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
As our advertisements are changed regularly, an active trade demanding such, persons coming from a distance would do well to notice date of paper, our stock changing constantly and daily replenished by the use of the TELEGRAPH and almost weekly visits to Eastern markets, thereby enabling us to offer our patrons EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in all classes of goods.
We are now

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
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JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - $200,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 127,000
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostiangen, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hagen, Christ. Obertop, F. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 1 year and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. ARMSTRONG, Jr., President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1874.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad authorities have begun to prepare the bonds to be issued to their creditors, in fulfillment of the agreement entered into. These bonds will date from the first of October, and will be in full for principal and interest to that date. They will bear seven per cent. interest, and will be worth at once at least 90 on the market. Very nearly all the creditors have signed, and confidence is entertained that the few remaining will sign their names within a few days.

No special events are transpiring in banking circles.

We hear unfavorable reports as to some of our iron mills,—that in view of the small margin of profit, and the lack of promise for so large a trade as was anticipated, they think of closing. We sincerely hope this will not be done. While we are unable to extend hope of a very large advance, either in prices or trade, we have confidence that existing rates will be maintained, and the improved volume of business will hold good.

As to the future outlook, on the basis of crop prospects, we quote from two papers of generally antagonistic reasoning. Says the New York *Tribune*: "A sharp advance in the English market yesterday for Indian corn is made in response to a short grain crop throughout Europe in the face of the latest actual information to the contrary. This imaginary short crop argues with the hopeful a lively demand and high prices abroad for our surplus cereals, an unusually successful railroad movement, an immediate return of general prosperity in trade and manufactures. We most sincerely hope that these sanguine anticipations may prove true, but can see in the advance in the price of corn only a reflection of the fact, now reasonably well established, that our corn crop is to be something below the average instead of be ing above it, as has been hoped six weeks ago. The effect of this short crop may be seen also in the arrest of the downward tendency in the price of wheat, which it is to be hoped may prove permanent, though many fear it will be but temporary. So, at the risk of being called a 'croaker,' we have been unable to see how the country could recover from the shock of the panic in six months or even in one year. With all the economies that may be adopted by the consumers of merchandize the supplies on hand must in time be exhausted, and then trade must by and by improve, and judging by the spring and prudent manner in which retailers make their purchases the improvement when it does come will be healthful."

Says the New York *Times*: "Reliable advices from British sources indicate a very much larger export of our field products this fall than had been anticipated by the most hopeful of our merchants and bankers. The advance in prices of wheat and corn in the English markets means an augmented demand on our abundant harvests of cereals, which will be the most profitable and sustaining influence on the whole volume of our domestic mercantile and financial enterprise. To the farmer, West and Southwest, it promises early cash sales of his crops, and the consequent ability to buy from importers and manufacturers, who in turn will give industrial employment to thousands, which will enable them to meet their own necessities, and thus perpetuate the circle in which the law of manufacturing and producing supply and demand revolves. The railways will reap their share of this healthful stimulation in the movement of breadstuffs to the seaboard, and the transportation of merchandize from the sea-port and manufacturing towns to the interior. The whole range of business probabilities seems to have sensibly widened on the strength of the past week's occurrences, and that the present week will still further enlarge its scope, and more definitely define the advance estimates of its actual extent, there can be little doubt."

The produce exports for the week from this port amounted to $5,188,067, (not including specie,) $4,172,476 for the corresponding week of last year. The total exports from New York since January 1st this year amounted to $197,859,492, against $190,229,227 last year, and $147,136,885 for the corresponding period of 1872.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109¾	109⅞
U. S. 6'sc—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	112¾	112⅝
5-20—1864,	113¾	113¾
" 1865	116¾	116⅝
" 1865 new.	116¼	116½
" 1867.	117¼	117¼
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	117½	117½
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
10-40's—coupons	111¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	103¾
Erie	34¾	34¾
L. C.	90	90
L. H. & E.	1¼	1¼
C. C. & I. C.	9	9
St. Paul	33¾	33¾
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾
Do Central	73¾	73¾
North Western Common	57¾	58
Do. Pref.		86
Rock Island	102¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97	97
Pacific Mail	49¾	48¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	78¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	3¾	3¾
Toledo & Wabash	32¾	32¾
Marion	12½	12½
Chicago & Alton	98	98¾
Adams Express	105¾	106
American Express	6¾	6¾
U. S. Express	67	67
W., Fargo & Co. Express	71	71
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	22¾	23
A. & P. Pref.	12¾	23

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	51¾	
" scrip	100	
Reading	51¾	
Oil Creek	7¾	
Lehigh Valley	6¾	
Central Transportation	4¾	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90	91
P. C. & St. L.	90	

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 29th ultimo amounted to 287,913 tons, and for the coal year 11,724,166 tons, against 12,787,803 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 1,063,637 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 79,174 tons, and for the year 2,262,129 tons, against 2,058,850 tons the same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 366,087 tons, and for the year of 13,926,295 tons, against 14,846,383 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 920,188 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 5th inst., the receipts of coal were 42,000 tons, the shipments 38,000 tons, leaving 59,000 tons on hand. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 72,097 tons, and for the year 1,960,315. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 1,724,073 tons, and of coke 303,542 tons. This includes the tonnage of coal both east and west. The coal trade it is known, depends very much on the iron trade, which still rules slack. At Pittsburgh, a great iron centre, careful inquiry among the leading jobbers and manufacturers in the trade develops the fact of sufficient stocks to last until the 1st of November. From these sources there will be, therefore, little demand until after that date. Any demand that may be felt must come from the smaller dealers, who, as a rule, buy their supplies from the jobbers. There is little demand for iron at the figures lately fixed by the manufacturers, and in spite of the agreement to adhere to the card agreed upon from one to the other, it is dull so far as manufacturing consumers are concerned.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NEW YORK, September 8, 1874.

The customs receipts were $529,000. The Treasury disbursements were $192,000. The produce exports for the week were $5,997,000. Prime discounts, short date, 5@6; money, 2¼ @3. Sterling was weak at 484½@485 for sixty days and 486¾@487 for sight. Gold opened at 109¾ and closed at 109¾, the only two prices of the day. Loans were flat and 2 per cent. The clearings were $12,000,000. State bonds were quiet and strong. Railroad bonds were irregular, and generally weaker throughout the day, owing to the absence of cable advices from loan negotiations, which were anticipated today. The closing prices were ⅛@¼ below the opening, and at nearly the lowest point of the day. Among the sales were 36,600 shares Western Union, 20,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 New York Central, 48,000 Lake Shore, 27,000 Union Pacific, 60,600 Rock Island, and 16,000 Wabash.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¼; 5-20s of 62, 112½; do of 64, 113⅝; do '65, 113⅝; do new, 116¾; do of '67, 117⅝; do of '68, 117¼; new 5s, 112⅝; 10 40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 113¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93¾; Tennessees, old, 77; do new, 76; Virginia, new, 28; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 20¾; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 106½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 66¾; United States Express, 67; Merchants' Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 34½; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Northwestern common, 57¾; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 104½; St. Paul, 73¾; do preferred, 82¾; Toledo & Wabash, 31¾; do preferred, 61; Ft. Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 98¾; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63½; Burlington & Quincy, 101¾; Lake Shore, 78¾; Panama, 85½; Illinois Central, 98; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 90¾; Union, 84¾; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1874.

General business continues fairly active, and while it does not come up to what the most sanguine had expected, it is about all that can reasonably be looked for. It is true, the demand for all the leading staples is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, as has been the case all this year, but then in the large trade there is a very fair business. In regard to prices there are no changes deserving of special notice.

APPLES—The supply in the hands of commission dealers is almost exhausted and the market is a shade firmer in consequence. Choice sell at $3 @3 bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged: prime to choice, 20@23; medium to good, 16@19; common, 10@13. There is not much inquiry for shipment, the stocks here are light and the receipts are not large.

CHEESE—The market for Ohio Factory is firm and prices are 2@3 cents higher on the quotations, and a still further advance is quite probable at a little time.

EGGS—The market continues slow at the recent decline, but the feeling prevails that prices have about touched bottom, that is for fresh stock, unfortunately as such, which may be quoted at 17@18.

FLOUR—There is nothing particularly new to report in relation to this article. The demand is light while prices continue weak and the market not quotable lower. Spring wheat flours, 6 50@7.25. The middle figures for choice Minnesotas; red wint ra, $6.50@6.75. There are a few of the unknown brands offering at low rates, but dealers are not disposed to take hold of them.

GROCERIES—In regard to the market we report the following from a late Eastern circular: "The past month has been unusually quiet in this account of the great decline in values, generally about 30 gold lower than a month ago and the decline seems by no means at an end. There appears to be wide spread distrust of the best, and a general feeling that prices are to decline still lower. Crop reports are excellent, though by no means large probably as many predict. The Rio crop is put down by the best authorities at from three to four million bags of 60 kilogrammes (say 132 lbs) each, but it is thought hardly likely that this large quantity can be gathered and prepared for the market during a single year, owing to the prevailing scarcity of farm laborers in Brazil. Should this prove to be the case part of the present crop will have to be carried over to the next year." Sugars, as stated in our last report, continue firm and have advanced our quotations for refined goods ½ per lb. since last week.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¼; Rangoon, 8@8¼.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans, 80c; prime, 80c; good, 80c; common, 75c; Porto Rico, 90@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 85c; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Silver, 45@55; Sugar House Mail, 45@50.

SUGARS—Pulverized, Crushed and Granulated 12c; Patent Cut Loaf, 12½c. Soft A, 11½c; B, 11c; C, 10¾c; Frenching Extra C, 10; American Extra C, 9¾. Yellow Sugars—Prime, 9½c; choice, 9¾c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee nominal. Whisky and beans at $1.08.

Chicago Provisions Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Few new features have presented themselves in the provisions market during the past week, and there are few items to make a note of. The advices in regard to the corn and hog crops are still conflicting and little reliance can be placed on the statements presented. With an increased acreage planted, it was generally supposed that the yield of corn would be larger than that of last year, but the exceedingly dry weather and the ravages of insects have had a tendency to create the impression that the crop has been seriously damaged in sections, which will materially reduce the aggregate yield. The impression prevails that the States of Indiana, Missouri and Illinois will have a good crop, while Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska will fall largely short of last year's yield. In regard to hogs, the impression prevails that the crop will be short of last year, though the decrease is not placed to as large a figure by many operators. The short supply of fat hogs at most indoor farmers to sell more liberally at present yields, and the bulk of the packing be deferred until the latter portion of the season. Trading has been mainly on speculative account, and practically for the new product, based on the opinions variously expressed as to the amount of the country regarding the prospects of the corn and hog crops. The upward tendency in the corn markets, both in this country and in Europe, has had some influence in maintaining values. So far there appears to be little demand for the principal cuts of meat for the export trade, and packers have maintained an indifference about naming prices for the few orders received. Rumors prevail in the East that contracts have been made in this market for long and short clear for December delivery, but are not substantiated here. The deliveries of product on September contracts were not as large as generally anticipated, and it is understood that the speculative descriptions are more strongly centered than they were some time ago. The mess pork is stated to be held by three parties, 150 barrels by one house and the mess by four houses—all of whom are indifferent about selling to any great extent except at their own figures, based on movement of product during the week shows a material increase in the shipments of all kinds; quite a number of Government contracts being provided for. A round lot of Mess Pork was forwarded to St. Johns, N. B. The movement of cured to the West for smoking was also quite liberal. The receipts were comparatively light. The demand for new product was fair, and packers were enabled to dispose of their entire manufacture at a slight decline on the current rates for Winter cured.—Inter Ocean.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, September 7.—Prime and choice lots of timothy continue to meet with ready sale, and prices are firm at a trifle better. Other seed qualities were also in better request and a firmer feeling prevailed. Sales were made at $2.35@2.40 for poor to common, $2.50@2.65 for fair to good, $2.67½@2.75 for prime and $2.75@2.85 was paid for choice. Clover seed is in fair demand and unchanged—sold at $4.75. Hungarian in fair request and firm; sold at 65c for prime.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers. Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, OBSERVER IN CHARGE OF WEATHER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 2 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—Feet.	Change in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	11	2 —1	3	SW.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	4	11 —3	SW.	Fair.	
Davenport,	3	8		SE.	Clear.
Keokuk,	2	8		SE.	Fair.
Leavenworth,		10		SE.	Fair.
Louisville,		8	—2	S.	L. Rain.
Memphis,		10	—3	S.	Fair.
Nashville,	10	10 +1	6	W.	Clear.
Omaha, Tenn.	4	8 —1	8		Clear.
Omaha,	8	9	—1	E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh,	2	10	—1	NW.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	1	3	—1	Calm	Hy Rain.
St. Louis, Mo.	6	11	—2	SE.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	5	8	—1	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg,	6	10	—2	E.	Cloudy.
Dubuque,	4	8	—1	E.	Clear.
LaCrosse,	2	11	—2	SE.	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROOT,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was reported at about eleven inches. Cloudy and hot, with indications at times favorable for rain, which is badly needed.

Capt. John L. Rhodes has been seriously ill for several days, and on Sunday his recovery was considered doubtful. His numerous friends will be glad to learn, however, that he was considerably better yesterday.

The case of W. H. Brown vs. John P. Smith and Isaac Leatherbee, of Brown's ferryboat P. eket, is on trial. The action is brought to recover the value of a barge of coal which was tied to a pier of the Railroad bridge, and which was run into and sunk by the boat in question. The barge Bengal Tiger was let into the river from Reed's dock, on Monday, almost as good as new. Her hull and almost everything else except her machinery.

Commodore W. J. Rhodes has made another contract (this is the second contract this month) for a new steamboat. Hull 230 feet long, 40 feet beam and 4½ feet hold. 2 steam engines (Hartupee's patent,) small cylinders 20 inches diameter, large cylinders 21 inches diameter and 4 feet stroke. Two boilers, 38 inches diameter by 20 feet long. This makes the eighth contract Hartupee for his patent compound engines.

The Cincinnati "Commercial" of yesterday says: "Among the Salt Valley's passengers are Wm. Rees, son of James Rees, Sr., of Pittsburgh, making the trip for the benefit of his health. James Rees, Jr., clerk of the Export will return to the city next week.—A dispatch from St. Louis says:—The James Howard, John R. Maude, John F. Tolle, and Bee and barges are receiving for New Orleans at the same rate—ten a barrel for flour and 22½c per hundred for freight. There was considerable excitement on 'change Monday, caused by the Board of Underwriters refusing to insure more barges towed by any stern wheel than the regular towboats. Many boatmen declare it to be a stroke of policy favoring the Barge Line.

—The rivers again very low at this point. The steamer Silver Lake, Capt. McGrady, ex-ded to the West for smoking was also quite ills rail. The receipts were comparatively light. The demand for new product was fair, and packers were enabled to dispose of their entire manufacture at a slight decline on the current rates for Winter cured.—Inter Ocean.

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HOME NEWS.

Death of an Aged Lady.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Wm. Tyson, one of the oldest residents of Allegheny, died at the family residence No. 4 Adams street. The deceased, who was the mother of Capt. W. W. Tyson, was in the seventy-fifth year of her age and was a lady who was widely known and who was held in universal esteem for mental excellence, supplemented by an exemplary Christian life. Her life was one that was full of good works, that will make her memory precious.

Acquitted.

The fact that some trouble of a family character has sprung up recently between the Bagleys' of this city and Lysles, of Allegheny, both colored families, has been pretty well understood in these communities. Mrs. Bagley, who is a teacher of music, asserts that she was in Chicago giving concerts, as is her custom every Summer, when the reports that Mrs. Lysle had made scandalous charges first reached her. She at once came home to prove them false, when she was arrested Friday night on Mrs. Lysle's information before Squire Neubert. She gave bail for a hearing, which was had yesterday morning, when the case was dismissed at the cost of Mrs. Lysle, the prosecutor, who had no evidence to offer, while Mrs. Bagley proved an *alibi*.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

Proposed Organization of the Old Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Initiatory steps are now being taken for the calling of a meeting at an early day, of all citizens, who have arrived at the age of fifty years and upwards, both native and naturalized, and who have been residing in Pittsburgh and Allegheny for half a century. The object of the meeting is to effect a perpetual organization, similar to such as are now in existence in some of the eastern cities, which shall treasure memories and reminiscences of days that are gone, and that a more social feeling may be inculcated by the oldest of the generation that is passing away. On Monday next a petition will be presented to Councils asking for the use of one of the chambers in which to hold the preliminary meetings.

THE NAIL TRADE.

Meeting of Manufacturers—An Advance in the Card Rate.

Yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the Western Nail Manufacturers Association was held at the rooms of the Iron Association, on Fourth avenue. The purpose of the gathering was to decide on the price of nails, and the interest in the subject was manifested by the very large attendance, every large establishment in the trade being represented.

The matter was discussed at length and an advance finally agreed upon—to establish the card at factories, at $3.35 for ten penny nails, not sixty days, or two per cent. discount for cash, if paid within ten days.

Some of the manufacturers thought this two small an advance as it hardly covers the first cost, but it was agreed to fix it at that rate for the opening of the Fall trade, and leave the matter of a further advance to future contingencies.

OUR REFINING INTERESTS.

The Meeting to be held in New York To-Day.

Last evening the Committee appointed by the Pittsburgh Refiners Association, to attend the general meeting in New York, left the Union Depot bound for Gotham. The Gentlemen comprising the Committee were Messrs. Charles Lockhart, Henry Holdship, J. T. Stockdale, John A. McKee, A. H. Tack, David Bly, and E. J. Waring.

As has been published in our columns, the refiners of this section are in favor of a "shut down" movement, and will urge that plan at the meeting to-day. This meeting will be attended by delegates from the Oil Creek, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York districts, which represent the refining interests of the country. There have been encouraging assurances given that lead to the belief that the "shut down" plan will be adopted, and the only matter really to be settled will be as to the time it shall extend. The meeting to-day will be decisive, however, and the plan adopted will be put into effect immediately.

STOPPING THE PRACTICE.

Mischievous Boys—One Cause of the Antics of these Wild Texan Cattle.

It is well-known to the citizens of Allegheny what a great deal of trouble has been caused by wild Texan steers getting loose and tearing around the city. These cattle are not generally so wild and ferocious, until they are annoyed and made angry by both men and boys, who gather around them in the streets.

Frequently boys gather on the platforms at the cattle yards in Allegheny, and as the cattle are being driven out of the cars, they throw stones, and annoy them in other ways, until one will start off and cause much trouble, until either shot or captured. Yesterday afternoon Mr. James Hunter, one of the stock dealers, captured one of the boys at this kind of work, and having seen it done before, he thought he would make an example of this one, who is named E. Sullivan, and break up all such amusement. He took the boy to the Mayor's office and made information against him. A hearing will be had in the case this evening.

A FRESH INSPIRATION.

Temperance Activity in Lawrenceville.

The temperance meeting to be held in Lawrenceville to-morrow, of which we have heretofore spoken, promises to awaken renewed enthusiasm in the cause in that direction. The meeting is to be under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Alliance, and the following programme has been arranged:

MORNING SESSION.

9 o'clock.—Women's prayer meeting in Butler street M. E. church lecture room.

10½ o'clock.—Sermon by Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., in the audience room.

Prayer by Rev. W. H. Andrews.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock—Meeting for Conference and Prayer in Butler Street M. E. Church.

3½ o'clock — Mass meeting in Arsenal Grounds.

Addresses by Rev. R. Lea, Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese, Rev. T. H. Hanna, Rev. S. A. Vernon, Rev. J. D. Herr, Rev. Dr. Howard and others.

EVENING SESSION.

7½ o'clock—Open air mass meeting.

Distinguished visitors will address this meeting.

All the friends of the cause from either city are invited to be present, and will be made welcome.

"THAT COMPROMISE."

A Statement from the Alderman.

In the GAZETTE, and other morning papers yesterday, there appeared a "Brevity" to the effect that a certain Wylie avenue Alderman was endeavoring to compromise a criminal case in which a little seven-year old child was the victim. Since the publication we have been called upon by Alderman Logan, who resides on the avenue, but wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is not the official referred to. As he is not the man we give him the benefit of the statement.

The Alderman to whom allusion was made has also a supplement to the story, which puts the matter in an entirely different light. He states that the information was made before him, but that the party accused "skipped" from town, and has thus far eluded the vigilance of the police. There consequently never has been a hearing in the case, and never has been any attempt on his part at compromise. The rumor arose from a conversation held in his office between the parents of the child and a friend of the accused, during which the mother acknowledged that the supposed victim bore no evidences on her person of ill treatment. This admission led to the inquiry why there was so much fuss about it then when there was no proof. The conversation however did not proceed further, and there was no attempt made directly or indirectly to have the case compromised, and the Alderman held himself ready to go on with the matter as soon as the accused could be overhauled—in which situation the case stands at present. These facts, which are substantiated by corroborative evidence, justified by belief that there is no foundation for the charge against the Alderman, and that official to test the matter further courts the fullest investigation by the District Attorney or any one else.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Finance Committee—To Delinquent Tax Collectors—Borrowing Money Under the Wallace Bill—The McClure Avenue Assessments—The Sale of City Property Bonds.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening in the City Treasurer's office.

The Controller was directed to notify the bondsmen of the collectors of delinquent taxes that the balance in the hands of the collectors must be paid over before October first or the matter will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection.

Mr. Smith moved that Councils be requested to direct the City Solicitor to give his opinion to the committee as to whether they could borrow money under the Wallace bill. Adopted.

Mr. McBrier moved that a resolution be reported to Councils authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $20,000, and to place the same to the credit of the Contingent Fund. Adopted.

The petition from property holders on McClure avenue, asking an extension of nine months time in which to pay their assessments for opening that avenue, was taken up, and it was found that Councils had no authority to grant the petition, as the act of Assembly distinctly set forth the manner and time in which such assessments must be paid. The matter will be reported back to Councils with this information.

The resolution from Councils authorizing the transfer of $10,000 from the Contingent Fund to the fund of the Chief Engineer, was taken up. The Contingent Fund was exhausted, so appropriation could be made.

The monthly report of the Controller of the receipts and expenditures for the month of August was submitted and approved.

The interest on the daily balances in the unexpended balances for the month of August in the city depositories was $711.33.

It was decided to refund $7.56 to Lawrence Schulte for overpaid business tax.

The Controller reported that during the past month he had sold $26,000 worth of 6 per cent. Gold bearing City Property bonds, for which he had received $26,224 88. This closes the amount of bonds authorized by Councils to be sold this year.

Bills to the amount of $250 were approved.

The bill of Bernard Gray, for work done in McClure township, before it was annexed to Allegheny City, was taken up and referred to the City Engineer for examination.

Adjourned.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Sabbath Services—A Grand Anniversary Meeting—Missionary—The Statistics of Church Work—Down on Tobacco—The Preacher's Aid Society—The List of Appointments.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Sept. 6, 1874.

SABBATH DAY.

Members of Conference occupied all the town pulpits, except Catholic and Episcopal. The audiences were large and attentive and we hope good impressions were made. In the

CONFERENCE CHURCH

Jno. Scott, D. D., preached an interesting sermon on the Mediatorial Economy. Text used, Heb. 10: 12, 13. The leading thoughts were: 1st. The Mediatorial Offering. 2nd. The Mediatorial Exaltation. 3d. The Mediatorial Kingdom.

The first hymn sung, was

"With joy we meditate the grace,
Of our High Priest above."

And the last sung, was

"All hail the power of Jesus name,
Let Angels prostrate fall."

After the sermon C. A. Bipe, C.C. Conoway, and R. C. Moulton, were solemnly ordained Elders in the Church of Christ.

AFTERNOON.

The Sunday-school Anniversary was held in the Conference Church at 2 o'clock. The house was full of people, about one-half being children. An hour and a quarter was spent in songs, prayers and addresses. The exercises were interesting, and we believe profitable. The people everywhere are learning that the children are entitled to a fair share of attention and religious effort.

The anniversary exercises closed by singing—

"Brothers, we shall meet and rest."

And at half-past three o'clock the

CONFERENCE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY

was held, beginning by singing "From Greenland's icy Mountains," J. W. Ellis offered prayer, and then was sung

"Jesus shall reign where 'er the sun
Does his successive journeys run."

After which G. G. Westfall preached a brief sermon on Mark 16-15, followed by remarks by T. F. Scott urging liberality.

Ten persons were made life members of the Miss. Society and a contribution given to be divided equally between the General and Home Boards. After singing

"Jesus the name high over all,"

the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

At half past six o'clock Pres't. J. H. Hull preached a sermon to a large audience at the Anchorage, and at 7½ o'clock G. G. Westfall preached in the Conference room. It was a busy day for the Master.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Sept. 7, 1874.

MONDAY MORNING SESSION

opened at 8¼ o'clock, with the usual services, conducted by W. T. Wilson, continued half an hour. The spirit of the Conference is indicated by the hymns that were sung—

"Nearer my God to Thee,
Nearer to Thee,"

and

"Rock of Ages Cleft Me."

Roll called, minutes read, the following committees reported on Sabbath Schools, in addition to the statistical report, showing considerable advancement in this very important work, it urged increased devotion of thought, money and action; also recommended the use of National Lesson series in all our schools. Report adopted.

A new work called "Holydaysburg Pastorate," with 130 members organized during the year.

Committee on Statistics reported showing 1341 accessions to full fellowship, and 147 still on probation.

Committee on Temperance reported, taking strong grounds against manufacture, sale and use, of intoxicating drinks, and suggesting that it should be made a test of membership in the Christian church. The women's temperance work was referred to, and sympathy and help was pledged.

A strong resolution against the use of tobacco was embraced in the report, all of which was heartily adopted by the Conference. We hope it will be faithfully executed.

Committee on Superannuated Relations reported the continuance of J. W. Rutledge, R. H. Sutton, H. Lucas, D. Helmick, P. T. Laishley, on the superannuated list. W. Collier was also granted such relation.

Rev. L. B. Beacom, one of the church, was introduced, and given an honorary seat in the Conference. Adjourned after prayer by W. H. Phipps.

AFTERNOON SESSION

opened 1¾ o'clock, in the usual way, by religious exercises. Roll called. Minutes read. The Conference then took up the business of the Preacher's Aid Society." Roll called. E. A. Brindley, J. B. Lucas, T. F. Scott, were appointed a Committee on Claims. The Board of Managers reported the society in a prosperous condition—better the last year than previously.

Amounts for disbursement:

Avery Fund	$3084 15
Old "	212 79
Total	$3296.94

Jas. Robinson,		T. F. Scott,	
W. Wallace,		V. G. Elliot,	
J. L. Simpson,		J. J. Gillespie,	

Committee on claims reported appropriating from the Avery Fund as

J. W. Rutledge	$500	Wid. Brown	$300
R. H. Sutton	500	" Williams	300
H. Lucas	420	" Lucas	300
Wm. Collier	500		

The "Old Fund" was divided as follows:

D. K Helmick	$75	Wid. Potts	$75
P. T. Laishley	35	" Elliott	25

D. R. Welmick and Wid. Brown were recommended to the Pittsburgh Preacher's Aid Society for further aid.

Several young ministers united with the Aid Society as life members. The Aid Society adjourned and the

CONFERENCE RESUMED

business. President Hull read his financial report. Claim $1,500.00, received a little less.

Conference having $642 in fund, loaned it in equal parts to the Fifth Church, Pittsburgh, Second Church, Allegheny, and First Church, Beaver Falls.

Adjourned. Prayer by John Cowl.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., September 7, 1874.

SIXTH DAY—EVENING.

Session opened with religious services by A. Clark. Roll called. Rev. J. W. Ellis took leave of the Conference to go to Lincoln, Nebraska, as a missionary.

Bro. H. C. Miller, of Allegheny, was introduced and voted to an honorary seat in the Conference.

A letter from Dr. J. W. Herring, fraternal messenger from Maryland Conference, Methodist Pr. Church, was read and referred.

Committee on Church Extension reported appropriating about $2,500 to that use.

Conference Steward reported showing some falling off in Pastors' support.

Resolutions of respect were passed in reference to Professors McElroy and McKeever, who have been transferred to Michigan Conference, and J. W. Ellis, who goes to Lincoln, Neb., as missionary.

Treasurer of Church Extension reported showing a lack of funds to meet obligations assumed. Conference authorized him to borrow the amount required and pay off all claims.

J. L. Simpson was re-elected Treasurer.

The Church periodicals were recommended to the churches as every way worthy of their patronage; also, its permanent publications.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PASTORAL RELATIONS

President of Conference	J. H. Hull.
First Church, Pittsburgh	J. J. Murray.
Second Church, Pittsburgh	——
Third Church, Pittsburgh	J. H. Hull.
Fourth church, Pittsburgh	——
Fifth church, Pittsburgh	—T. H. Colhour.
First church, Allegheny	J. L. Simpson.
Second church, Allegheny	H. Siviter.
First church, Pittsburgh, South Side	W. Wallace.
Second church, Pittsburgh, South Side	supplied.
Sharpsburg	W. R Cowl.
Bellevue	A. D. Brown.
New Brighton	Jno. Scott.
Beaver Falls	G. G. Westfall.
Cincinnati	Jno. Scott.
East Liverpool	E. A. Brindley.
Bakerstown	E. Mathers.
Sewickley	Supplied.
Connellsville	J. Gregory.
Trumbull	H. Palmer.
Youngstown	R. C. Moultou.
Manchester	J. B. Lucas.
Elizabeth	J. Hodgkinson.
Connellsville	D. Caleiough.
Onio	W. T. Wilson.
Wellsburg	C. K. Stillwagon.
Bethel	J. B. McCormick.
Fairview	M. Lee.
Uniontown and Monroe	H. Lucas
Amity	J. T. Dyer.
Waynesburg	G. G. Conoway.
Monongahela	P. T. Conoway.
Morgantown	J. Bennett.
Brownsville	M. B. Taylor.
Philipsburg	J. R. Kahle.
Fairmont	C. A. Sipe.
Webster	C. P. Jordan.
Independence	C. C. Conoway.
Harrisville	D. H. Davis.
Palatine	J. Holland.
Lewis and Buchanan	Wm. West.
Huntersville	supplied.
Cherry Tree	S. F. Crowther.
Susquehanna	C. P. Goodrich.
Clearfield	J. Herbert.
Cassville	D. H. Myers.
Scablstown	J. H. Stone.
Pittston	G. H. Dobson.
Brookville and Clarion	J. H. Smith.
Hollidaysburg	J. M. Mason.
Steubenville	J. Cowl.
Editor Methodist *Recorder*	A. Clark.
Book agent	J. Robison.
Chaplain U. S. A	Z. Morgan.
Missionary, Lincoln, Neb	J. W. Ellis.
Pittsburgh City Miss'y	W. H. Phipps.
Superannuated	P. T. Laishly, H. Lucas, W. Collier, D. R. Hsimick, R. H. Sutton, J. W. Rutledge.

Left without work at his own request—Wm. McCracken.

Thus ends a very pleasant session of Pittsburgh Conference.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered to the people of Connellsville for good entertainment, and the railroad company for reduced fare.

After suitable closing devotions, Conference adjourned to meet in Wheeling, W. Va., on the first Wednesday in September, 1875. C.

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co:

In reply to your inquiry concerning the working of your Keystone City Wheel Steam Pump, I would state that I consider it the best Pump made, giving us the most entire satisfaction. Its simplicity of construction, allowing an easy access to all the parts, is a great saving in time and labor, and renders it less liable to get out of order than any other Pump. Its economy would soon recommend it to purchasers.

THOS. DOOLEN,
Sup't Sunbeam Oil Works, Jno. Spear & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wall Street Stock Speculations

Fully explained in the *Wall Street Reporter*; also the new method of operating in Puts, Calls or Double Privileges, by investing from $10 to $100. Mailed free by L. W. Hamilton & Co., Stock Brokers, 45, Broad street, New York

MWF

Read the card of Crawford & Co. on the first page.

THE COURTS

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Judge McCandless on the Bench.)

H. K. Berlin, bankrupt. Benjamin Taylor, a creditor, filed a petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. John Heath filed a petition for an injunction, and on motion of his solicitor, a hearing was ordered for the 6th prox., and in the meantime restraining Alexander Smith and the First National Bank of Clarion, from the performance of the act sought to be enjoined. W. S. Purviance appeared for the petitioner and John S. Lambie for Alexander Smith.

Owens & Shannon, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition of J. I. Kuhn, for compensation as solicitor for petitioning creditors was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

T. S. Woodruff, assignee of R. Weisenburg, bankrupt, vs. Melius, Oshman, Warren & Co. The rule to show cause why the appointment of S. E Woodruff as master to take testimony should not be rescinded, was made absolute and J. M. Brainerd appointed in his stead.

James McGovern vs. steam tug "Tom Rees," in admiralty. The Commissioner's report as modified by the supplemental report, was presented and confirmed *nisi*. Mr. Challant appeared for the motion.

On petition of J. T. Wood, trustee, an order was made for the examination of Jos. N. McKinney, bankrupt, of Allegheny county, before Register Shafer.

John Murphy, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. At the first general meeting of the creditors, John McDonough, of Allegheny, having been elected assignee, the same is approved.

John Kenmuir, bankrupt, Allegheny county. The election of James P. Fleming, Esq., of Emsworth, as assignee, is approved.

Court then adjourned.

District Court.

(Judges Ewing and White on the Bench.)

In the case of John W. Black vs. Thomas J. Black, and the same vs. Robert Black's executors, in the first instance a verdict was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $360.75, and in the second instance a similar verdict for a like sum was found.

In the case of M. A. Woodward, assignee of S. R. McLean, vs. James Schoonmaker, doing business as Jas. Schoonmaker & Co., an action to recover on certain promissory notes, a verdict for plaintiff was found in the sum of $38,796 72.

William H. Brown vs. John P. Smith and Isaac Leadbeater, owners of the steam tug "Picket." The action was to recover the value of a barge which was tied to a pier of the Monongahela bridge, in the Monongahela river, and which was run into by the tug "Picket," in January, 1871, and sunk. The case is on trial before Judge Ewing.

Charles William Van Essen vs. Hack & Schwebel, tried before Judge Ewing. The action was brought to determine the ownership of certain goods sold at Sheriff's sale. They were sold at the instance of the defendants to satisfy a claim they had on Gerhard Johnston, and afterward claimed as their property. Verdict for the plaintiff.

The case of Michael T. Murray vs. William Haskins is on trial before Judge White. The parties in this case are boys, and while engaged in a game of "shinny" the eye of the plaintiff was knocked out by the club in the hands of the defendant. Suit is brought to recover damages on the grounds that the eye was put out by the criminal carelessness of the defendant.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

Pfeiffer vs. Roebuck et al.
Dunker vs. Sinclair.
Harbaugh vs. Coleman.
Phillips vs. Dickey & Son.
Bertis & Co. vs. Williams et al.
Boyle, trustee, vs. Bernstein.
Marshall, Bro. & Co. vs. Robinson.
Maloney & Lanahan vs. Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.
Bushnell, for use, vs. Union Refining and Stowing Co.
Williams vs. Bigley et al.
Biter vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
Gabler vs. Barry et al.
Gabler vs. Byrd et al.
Reagan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Reagan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Reagan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Common Pleas Court.

Jury trials will commence in this Court on Next Monday week.

Hon. Chambers Yesterday in the case of Peter Wagner vs. the Borough of Sharpsburg and Fred. Gwinner, contractor, by consent of the attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendants, the injunction granted in the case on September 5, was continued under the order of court.

Criminal Court.

(Judge Sterrett on the Bench.)

The case of George Wittmer, charged with committing an assault on Morris Kraus, was taken up. The offense was committed in Allegheny on April 9th. The defendant plead not guilty. A verdict of not guilty was found and prosecutor directed to pay costs.

The next case was that of Annie Ryan, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Joseph Moore. This assault and battery took place in this city on August 18th. A *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Considerable time was occupied in the trial of William H. McClelland, charged on oath of Charles S. Black with mayhem. The two parties, it seems, had a suit before Alderman Kelly Masters, and at the hearing of the case, on the 4th of April last, they had a quarrel immediately after leaving the office. Black called McClelland some vile name, when the latter punched his umbrella in his face, striking Black in the eye and putting it out. The defence claimed that the charge of mayhem could not be maintained, as the wound committed was accidental. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

Nicholas Bigler was found guilty of the larceny of a silver watch, valued at twenty dollars, from John Kein.

Michael Hunt was found guilty of entering the residence of Jacob Worth with intent to commit a felony.

The Jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Carr, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Joseph Pepperley.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Rodgers, indicted for assault and battery, is on trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day. Commonwealth vs.

Simon Lazgiul et al.,	Geo. W. Jackson,
James McClaren,	John Fritz,
Simon Roll et al.,	Edward Jenkins,
John Corman,	Geo. Lynch et al.,
J. Fisher,	John Ackerman,
Mary Mahlla,	John Mitchell,
Barney Burchill,	John Maginn,
Wilson Stewart,	Pat Dolan,
James Divine,	John McMullen,
John Cullen, (2)	Thomas Hogan,
John L. Herman, (3)	Fred. Sickle,
Michael Dunn et al.,	Wm. McKee,
John Deany et al.,	S. C. Boley.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

Allegheny Fifth ward School District to Wm. H. Wilson, June 19, 1873, lot on corner of Liberty and Chartiers streets, Allegheny. Price $7,100

E. P. Jones to Amos Lewis, July 19, 1874, lot on Centre street, Eighth ward, Allegheny. Price $2,500

Thomas Shields to Wm. B. Cooper, September 8, 1872, lot in Greenock village, Elizabeth township, containing 1 acre. Price..... $500

W. B. Cooper to W. J. Hennings, August 24, 1874, same lot as above. Price..... $825

Wm. D. Guseman to Eleanor Purcell, May 22, 1874, four lots on Allegheny river, Sharpsburg, each 23½x72 feet. Price..... $1,400

Hugh Purcell to the Sharpsburg & Etna Gas Company, June 18, 1874, lot on Ferry street, Sharpsburg. Price..... $7,900

Thos. D. Hunter to the Borough of Sewickley, Sept. 7, 1874, lot in Hulkow township con. taining 150 perches. Price..... $249 62½

D. W. Riggs to Adam Kell, August 17, 1874, two lots in McKeesport. Price..... $610

James R. Reed to Thomas O'Brien, June 27, 1874, lot on Bedford avenue, Eleventh ward, city, 20x127 feet. Price..... $1,450

Thomas B. Young to Benjamin Sweeney, Lot 2, 1874, lot on Second avenue, city, 28 feet 2 inches x65 feet. Price..... $9,200

John Riley to Catherine Burns, Sept. 4, 1874, lot in Indiana township. Price $1

Samuel Donald to Jacob Davis, July 8, 1874, lot in Millvale. Price..... $350

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to John Asdill, June 9, 1873; tract of land in Montrose, Indiana township. Price..... $600

Heirs of J. H. Levy to Jason L. Levy, August 21, 1874; quit claim of lot in Shaler township. Price..... $1

Jane Bolton to Jason L. Levy, August 23, 1874; quit claim of lot in Shaler township. Price $1

Charles Schlieper to Andrew Easton, September 2, 1874; lot on corner of Page and Manhattan streets, Allegheny. Price..... $10,000

F. C. Negley to T. Mellon, September 1, 1874; coal underlying lot in Union township. Price $1

Jno. H. Bargesser to F. C. Negley, August 1, 1874; tract of bituminous coal land in Union township containing 20 acres, and 149 perches Price..... $6,300

Martha Stewart to F. C. Negley, September 1, 1874; right to coal underlying tract of land in Union township. Price..... $12,502.87

ADROIT ESCAPE.

How a Constable was Hoodwinked by a Prisoner.

On Saturday, it will be remembered, that a young man named McGowan went into the Criminal Court and offered to go bail for "Jimmy" Donovan, who was confined in jail, on a charge of felonious assault and battery. He swore that he owned a house and lot, upon which there was only an encumbrance of $1,000, and the bail bond being signed, Donovan was released. Shortly after, the suspicion of the Court was aroused as to the genuineness of the bond and on inquiry being made, it was found to be worthless. Donovan was re-arrested and Detective Dressler visited the office of Alderman Hager and made an information against McGowan, charging him with perjury. Constable Metz arrested the defendant, and on being taken before the Squire, bail was given for a hearing, which was fixed for yesterday afternoon. At the appointed time Mr. McGowan was present, and after hearing the testimony Alderman Hager announced that he should have to hold him in $2,000 bail to answer at Court. McGowan requested Constable Metz to go with him to the store of Dr. Joseph H. Dickson, at the corner of Hand and Penn streets, where he had no doubt he could obtain the necessary bail. The request was complied with, and the two started for the doctor's establishment. Arrived there McGowan requested Metz to remain in the front of the store, while he went back to see the doctor. Proceeding to the extreme rear of the premises McGowan jumped from an open window to the Hand street side walk and made his escape. The Constable waited about half an hour for his prisoner to return and only came to the conclusion that he had taken "leg bail" when the doctor and his assistants assured him they knew nothing of McGowan and had had no conversation with him as to procuring bail.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

The Prothonotary has paid over to County Controller Warner $2072.15 as the earnings of his office for the month of August.

On Sunday night a grocery store in Sewickley was entered by burglars and a number of articles stolen. The thieves escaped undetected.

The will of W. A. C. Stright, late of Allegheny city, was admitted to probate yesterday. The decedent leaves all his property, real and personal, to his mother Jane Elizabeth Stright, and appoints her sole executrix.

On Monday evening a certain party maliciously threw stones through the windows of the Seventh ward schools, on Clark street, Allegheny. A number of the windows were broken. The party was seen in the act, and will probably be prosecuted.

On Monday evening a young man who resides in the upper part of Allegheny called at the Allegheny Mayor's office and showed two large rattlesnakes that he had in a glass case, which he had captured. He stated that he intended keeping them, as they made nice pets.

Lieutenants Coulson and Hager last night made a raid upon the loafers who sleep under the Railroad Bridge. Some seven vagrants were arrested and among them one who is believed to be a professional thief, and connected with several burglaries recently committed.

The horses attached to the carriage of Mr. John McMasters, on Monday night became frightened at an embankment at the corner of Thirty-third street and Liberty avenue, and ran away. The vehicle was badly broken up and the occupants thrown out. They were not seriously injured.

On Monday night a young man who was somewhat intoxicated, drove down Ohio street, Allegheny, to the corner of East Diamond street, at a very rapid rate, and just as he was turning the corner of East Diamond street, one of his wheels went to pieces. He was thrown out and bruised.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a wagon loaded with shavings, ran off on North avenue, near Irwin avenue, Allegheny, and after going a short distance the driver, who was seated on top the shavings, was thrown off and badly bruised. The horse was stopped before any damage was done.

A bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, by C. W. Enford sub-district for an additional teacher, the Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported that the Secretary had been authorized to count the schools. Received and filed.

The report of the Music Committee, published a few days ago, was received and adopted after considerable discussion.

Committee recommended the payment of a number of bills for which warrants were ordered to be drawn.

Dr. Arthurs offered the following:

Resolved, That the evening schools be opened on Monday, September 21st, and continued for sixty-five nights of actual teaching.

Resolved, That the Mechanics school established in the Ralston district last year, be continued under the name of the evening Mechanical and Commercial school.

Resolved, That the Evening School Committee be authorized to to arrange with certain local boards for the opening of two additional Mechanical and Commercial schools, one to be located on the South Side and the other within the limits of the old borough of Lawrenceville, provided, that the establishment of these schools shall not increase the general appropriation for evening school purposes.

The resolutions were all adopted with the change of the word "Lawrenceville" in the third resolution to the "East End."

Dr. Shaw reported that the Mate School opened on September 1st, and that the committee had secured the use of a room in the fourth story of the Grant street building. The Directors asked no rent for it, and Dr. Shaw requested that the committee be empowered to secure another room more suitable. Granted.

Additional teachers were asked for in the Wilkins, Liberty and Minersville Districts. Referred.

The following offered by Mr. Craig was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and is hereby instructed to report to the Secretary of this Board any and all schools using any text books not adopted by this Board, and that the Secretary be instructed to draw no warrants in favor of the principals of such schools as may be reported as using books not adopted, and report to this Board.

A communication was read from Mr. Josiah Cohen, Secretary of the Board, containing a statement of the account of the late Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Cochran, late City Treasurer, and his bondsmen, showing that the claim is almost liquidated. The balance still due, with interest, is $551 61.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Joseph Knox for a donation to the High School of a collection of mineral and botanical specimens brought from California.

The certificate of the election of Mr. David Ferry to the Central Board, from the Monongahela district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. W. Jope was accepted.

Messrs. Caldwell, Turney and French were appointed to audit the accounts of the retiring Treasurer.

Messrs. Wilson, Wilkinson, Vaughan, Turney and Strain were named as composing the Visiting Committee for the ensuing school month. It will meet on Monday next at the High School.

On motion adjourned.

PERSONAL.

***Among the registrations yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel were J. D. Braden, James P. Hart, Washington; A. Harvey, Butler; H. Harrison, Mansfield, O.; Thos. Evans, Rouseville, and F. A. Mierkle, Steubenville, O.

***D. S. Walker, Connellsville; P. M. Shannon, Millerstown, and Hugh Neill, Reading; G. W. Ingram, Waynesburg; A. F. Gabler, Brownsville; W. McDonough, F. Gleason, Elizabeth, C. H. Savage, Alpsville; E. H. Reid, Broadford; C. S. Tinker, Corry, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Central House.

***Miss Bessie Turner, the "veiled lady" in the Beecher-Tilton case, was in Beaver a few hours on Wednesday of last week. She left for New York on the 2.29 train. We have incidentally learned that she admitted to her acquaintance that she made a visit to Mrs. Shaw in going before the Beecher investigating committee to testify—a conclusion reached by a good many people besides the young lady herself.—*Argus and Radical.*

***F. H. Johnston, Utica; A. Shadrack, Jno. W. Robinson, Cincinnati; W. B. Montgomery, Mercer; P. E. Calhoun, Millerstown; S. T. Wagner, Landisburg; James Cooper, Parker City; I. G. Lion, Butler; Lizzie and Emma Linn, Melle and Angie McClung, F. M. Campbell and Jerry McKinney, Leechburg; W. H. Calhoun, Salinevile; J. C. Meyer, Lewisburg, T. H. Lane, Shirleysburg; J. M. Cunningham, East Brady, were among the registra ions yesterday at the St. Clair Hotel.

***R. F. Campbell, H. K. Achison, Greensboro; H. K. Kenyon, W. S. Batchelor, Peter Grace, Parker City; J. R. Campbell, J. McCollum, Oil City; Mrs. R. L. Ream, D. Aiken, J. W. Rothwell, Washington; Miss Ample Power, of Sarah Bard, Brownsville; J. C. Sharon, West Chester; F. Hullings, Emlenton; T. K. Why, York; H. E. Moore, E. G. Frampton, Beaver; G. D. Floto, Californ'a; A. O. Tintsman, Arnoldford; Miss Shaw, Miss Sullivan, Butler; G. E. Armor, Brookville; K. L. Barton, Millerstown, were registered yesterday at the Union Depot Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The second performances of "Eileen Oge" drew another full house last night. The persons who made up the audience were among our best citizens, and the endorsement of the entertainment was fully as cordial as was that of the opening night. Mr. Florence in the character of *Bryan O'Farrell* of course carried off the honors. There is an ease and grace in his acting which takes an electric hold of his audience and in addition his humor is so natural and his fun so rollicking that the most solid of his auditors are relaxed into hearty laughter. But it has long since been unnecessary to speak in words of praise of Mr. Florence's portrayal of Irish characters and to enlarge upon the merits of his rendition is "but to paint the lily and gild refined gold."

After a second and more careful scrutiny of the new company we are fully persuaded that our first impressions are right. Its members are decidedly superior to the "stock" of last year. As stated yesterday the new company has much to contend with in appearing in a dialect drama, and this must be taken into consideration in forming a judgement. But the fact must be evident to all who have witnessed the performances of "Eileen Oge" that the acting is more symmetrical than it could have been had the old company been retained as a whole. As stated yesterday, the "utility" parts are better filled than they have ever been since the inauguration of the new Opera House. From a judgment formed upon the two representations of "Eileen Oge," it is but fair to state that the company is strong and fairly balanced.

Miss Cassie Troy, who is the leading lady, in the character of *Eileen Moriarty*, appeared to good advantage. Miss Troy has a fine stage presence, if her face is not what would ordinarily be called beautiful, it possesses character, and she has the power of expressing emotion in a very marked degree. Her voice is clear and distinct, and her by-play is always appropriate. There is no reason why the lady should not become a favorite here, more particularly as she has the reputation of being a very close and careful student and an unusually conscientious reader.

Miss Amy Thompson, who in "Eileen Oge" plays *Norah O'Donnell*, is another of the new members of the company. She is *petite*, graceful and pretty. Her style of acting is natural, as well as *naive*, and she proves herself a careful reader. She is thoroughly at home in stage surroundings and received very favorable recognition from her audience on Monday and last night.

Miss Kate Baker and Miss Willa Brong are old favorites, and come amongst us this season with all the prestige of former success. The first named lady is one of the most promising young actresses on the stage. Her native modesty always adds a charm to her rendition, while her personal charms have long since made her a favorite.

The minor lady characters in the drama were well taken care of, and in this respect the remark made yesterday must be repeated, that the "utility" business of the company is in better hands than we ever remember since the opening of the Opera House. This remark applies to both the male and female members.

Among the gentlemen of the company, Mr. Price is the best known. His acting last season made him a favorite in the city and the reception which he has received must be a gratifying proof of the fact. Mr. Price is always conscientious and if sometimes he appears a little tame, he simply errs from a well-founded belief that true success will never come from playing *at* an audience. He is always perfect in his parts, enunciates plainly and, what is no small matter, is a good dresser. Mr. Owens, the "good man" is a decided addition to the strength of the company, and in other parts we predict that he will soon establish himself a favorite. Mr. Marble the new comedian, who takes the position so long held by "Ted" Irving, is really a *comedian